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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

LIVES CRUSHED OUT IN DETROIT.

AT LEAST SEVENTEEN AND PROBABLY MANY MORE MANGLED TO DEATH.

OVER TWENTY PERSONS HURT.

AS MANY MORE, MOSTLY GIRLS, BELIEVED TO BE IN THE SMOKING RUINS.

FIVE FLOORS FALL IN A HEAP.

Boiler Explosion Wrecks Part of the Building of the Detroit Evening Journal.

IT IS HELD DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—A gaping rent nearly 40 feet wide from top to bottom of a five-story business block; seventeen dead bodies recovered; a score of persons injured and more than that number missing, with a certainty that many more dead bodies are beneath the ruins—such is the results of an explosion, held to be due to carelessness, which startled the city to-day and wrecked about a third of the building at the corner of Larned and Shelby streets, occupied by the Detroit "Evening Journal" and several other tenants.

The Dead.

Here is a list of the dead so far as known:

LIZZIE TAPLEY, aged 20, employed by Davis & Co.

HENRY WALSH, employed by Kohlbrand engraving company.

JOHN J. REUTER, apprentice in the employ of Dunlap & Co.

GEORGE H. SOULE, engraver.

GEORGE SHAW, mailer Detroit "Journal."

WILLIE HAWES, 16 years old, mailer Detroit "Journal."

JAMES ROSS.

WILLIAM W. DUNLAP.

HENRY LARIVERE, employe, mailing-room Detroit "Journal."

CARRIE BAUER, aged 23, bookkeeper in Hillier's factory.

UNKNOWN BOY. Features unrecognizable. Supposed to be John Bowman, employed by Kohlbrand & Co.

E. L. RIGER, machinist, family lives at Oscoda, Mich.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, slight build.

HATTIE HILLER, employe Hiller's, bookbinder.

MINNIE LIESE, bindery employe.

WALTER P. SAXBY, machinist, Dunlap & Co.

MICHAEL WARD, stereotyper, "Journal."

List of the Injured.

The injured persons, several of whom likely will die, are:

CORNELIUS GEORGE, seriously scalded about head and breast and injured around hips.

CHARLES HERGERT, employe John Davis & Co., bruised around head and body and scalded by acid.

ANNIE O'DONOGHUE, legs and face crushed, badly injured on body; condition serious.

H. G. FOYE, advertising solicitor "Evening News," cut about head and face.

ALBERT WEBER, pressman Detroit "Journal," badly burned on hand, arm and feet; scalp lacerated and unconscious; injuries probably fatal.

A. D. LYNCH, stereotyper, hands, arm and face burned; contusion of scalp.

JAMES HOLT, 16 years old, employed by Speaker printing company, deep gash across face.

MARTIN MEYERS, advertising solicitor "Evening News," cut in the neck.

CARRIE A. SPECK, clerk, cut by flying glass.

ANDREW HILDERSCHIED, machine hand.

W. C. JUPP, face lacerated by splintered glass.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, assistant foreman Detroit "Journal," struck on head by steampipe; injuries not serious.

FRANK GMEINER, artist, badly cut about head.

JOSEPH A. BERESFORD, bookkeeper, slightly injured.

LUCY A. HOLDEN, stenographer, slightly injured.

MARGARET L. ROBINSON, stenographer, slightly injured.

JOSEPH VINTER, bookkeeper, painfully injured, but not seriously.

WALTER OTT, artist, hand and wrist cut.

HERMAN MILLER, office boy, Calvert Lithographing company, severely cut by falling glass.

Some 30 tenants and employes in the building are still missing, and there can be no doubt that most of them are lying dead under the debris.

A Terrible Shock.

At 10 o'clock this morning the whole neighborhood was terrified by a fearful shock, caused by the exploding of the boilers in the basement of the "Journal" building. Plate glass windows across the street and some of those farther away were shattered by the concussion, and several persons were cut by falling glass. At the same instant the five floors and roof of that section of the building collapsed and fell to the basement, carrying with it at least 50 persons, who had not the slightest warning of their danger. The cloud of dust which blinded the eyes of the spectators of the horror was quickly succeeded by smoke from the fires which started in the ruins. The work of rescue was rushed to the utmost all day and to-night, but progress was necessarily very slow. The debris and brick were dumped into an almost solid mass, upon which quantities of water have been poured, and into which comparatively little headway has been made.

The wrecked portion of the building, which is owned by the Newberry estate, was separated from the rest of the structure by a fire wall. The first floor of that section was occupied by the John Davis company, dealers in drug-gists' specialties, and by the "Journal" mailing department. The second, third and fourth floors were occupied by the Davis company, W. W. Dunlap & Co., machinists, and the Hillier book bindery. The editorial rooms of the "Journal" are on the fourth floor, but situated beyond the fire wall, and the staff escaped injury. The "Journal" stereotyping room, on the fifth floor, was directly in the path of the explosion, and went down in the wreck. A few men had miraculous escapes, and came staggering from the ruins after the awful shock, scarce knowing what had befallen them.

Arthur D. Lynch, a "Journal" stereotyper, who went down with the wreck from the top floor, was pulled from the ruins entirely conscious. He was under a steam table preparing a matrix. When he fell he was protected by the great iron table, and could plainly hear the rescuers at work until they reached him.

Twenty Girls Probably Dead.

M. Jacobs, a paper dealer who had been in Hillier's bindery, had just left the building when the crash came. He thought there must have been 20 girls and four or five boys in the bindery, besides George J. Hillier, the proprietor, of whom nothing has been seen or heard since the accident.

Charles Hackett was found in the ruins in the rear, to which approach was had through the alley. Before he was removed in the ambulance he reported there had been four or five girls on the floor with him.

Charles Hergert, a packer, employed by John Davis & Co., was on the third floor when the explosion occurred. He said: "I felt the crash and was surrounded by flying debris before I could realize what happened. The vinegar barrels and acid carboys came down on us. I don't know how I got out. I know I breathed the fresh air after a scramble among the ruins, and knew I had escaped. There were four others in the building that I know of, Alex Campbell, Annie Tapley, Kitty Leonard and Joe Vinter, the bookkeeper. I don't know who got out alive."

From the lists of tenants and employes secured it seems certain that 50 persons in all were in the collapsed section. There are still 27 persons unaccounted for, and it is more than fair to presume that most of them are among the dead. At every hour reports are received of others who are missing, and whose relatives and friends have been unable to find any trace of them.

Two of the injured who are in the hospital will probably not recover. Of those who are now in the ruins it is impossible that any will be rescued alive. Those who were not killed outright have undoubtedly perished, either from suffocation or exhaustion. The only hope is that some of those who are reported missing may be safe with friends.

The total death rate will not be known before to-morrow night. It may be even longer before the workmen reach the basement floors of the ruined building, and the total number of lives lost is known to a certainty. The work of removing debris and searching for the bodies is going on all night by aid of electric lights, but the task is a big one.

Carelessness Caused the Disaster.

Carelessness is undoubtedly the cause of the disaster, but the responsibility is as yet unplaced. Thomas Thompson, the engineer, was painfully injured. He said he could assign no reason for the explosion. City Boiler Inspector McGregor says he inspected the boilers last August and found them up to the requirements. Some of the employes in the building assert that the boilers were old and known to be unsafe. Still others have a theory that the explosion was caused by chemicals owned by the Davis company stored in the basement. Another circumstance is also considered significant, namely, that carpenters were engaged in shoring up the floor of the second-story directly over the boilers, in order to sustain the weight of a heavy machine which had been placed in Dunlap's machine shop. The men who were at work at this job were buried in the ruins. Little credence is given to any theory, however, excepting the original one, viz: That the boilers exploded, demolishing the lower floors and knocking away the supports from the upper ones, which fell with the weight of the machinery, etc., which they supported.

The most shocking scene attending the catastrophe was an undertaker in the employ of Gies Bros. against Undertaker Frank Gibbs. The latter, eager for business, clung to a stretcher while a body was being carried through the crowd. As the spectators were becoming excited over the ghoulish scene, the police in the interests of order, rushed Gibbs outside the fire lines and would not permit him to return.

The property loss will be entire for the owners of the building and tenants. It is not believed that the ordinary insurance policies cover the loss by explosion. The loss on the ruined part of the building is about $20,000. The "Evening Journal" loses about $10,000 by the destruction of its machinery, etc. The total loss of the other tenants is placed at something over $30,000.

STILL FOR ECONOMY.

But Judge Holman Would Not Cut Down Pensions.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Judge Holman, of Indiana, though out of congress, is still for economy in government expenditures. He is here now on a short visit, and said to-day we were spending altogether too much money in running the government. Instead of $500,000,000 a year, as at present, he declared that $350,000,000 should cover all legitimate expenses.

Speaking of Senator Quay's ingenious scheme to raise $50,000,000 a year by increased tariff duties, to be spent in building a long series of dams in the Ohio, and buying the canals now existing on the Monongahela, Judge Holman said he was not surprised at such a proposition emanating from Senator Quay. It was characteristic of the Quay type of statesmen, with whom, for a long time, river and harbor improvements had been a favorite channel for squandering the public money. "But sooner or later," Judge Holman declared, "the thing must stop. It is not justified by results at all."

Reductions in government expenses could be made in many directions, he said, if congress would only set its mind to it. But the judge didn't think any reduction could or should be made in pensions. In fact, he said he expected to see a service pension bill passed, and appeared to favor it himself. The soldier vote is very heavy in Judge Holman's congressional district.

Utah Returns.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 6.—Election returns from 215 precincts out of 326 give Wells (Rep.), for governor, plurality of 2,482, and Allen (Rep.), for congress, a plurality of 1,072. The Republicans have elected 10 senators; Democrats 5, with 3 in doubt. The Republicans elected 29 representatives; Democrats 7, with 9 still in doubt. The Democrats elected the judges in this district.

Butler May Go Dry.

BUTLER, Pa., Nov. 6.—Judge Greer has summoned the proprietors of all the hotels and bars in town to appear before him and show cause why their liquor licenses should not be revoked. It is claimed that intoxicants have been sold to minors and to intemperate persons.

A Bridge Opening.

The Fifth avenue bridge at McKeesport will be opened Thursday afternoon, November 14. A committee, consisting of E. P. Douglas, H. H. Swaney and J. R. Henderson, are making preparations. In the afternoon an industrial demonstration will be a feature.

LOCAL NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

—Agent Val. Fisher arrested Nettie Garwig, a parole from Morganza reform school, for misbehavior while under parole. She will be sent back to the reformatory.

—Elmer Kelly, 9 years old, a son of Patrick Kelly, of 1320 Bread street, Southside, had a leg cut off while trying to board a Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad freight yesterday.

—W. E. Moore, of East Liverpool, is locked up in Allegheny. He became disorderly in Schmidt's saloon last night, and when the proprietor interfered he knocked him out through a plate glass window.

FOR SUCCESS IN 'NINETY-SIX.

DEMOCRATS AT WASHINGTON VIEW ELECTION RESULTS PHILOSOPHICALLY.

THE ATMOSPHERE CLEARED.

Troublesome Local Questions Settled in the Last Campaign.

GOOD PROSPECT FOR THE FUTURE.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The results of yesterday's elections are regarded by Democrats here with a good deal of philosophy. It is felt that, almost without exception, local issues in each of the states so filled the minds of the voters that national questions were forgotten or lost sight of. Hence, the results cannot fairly be taken as reflecting the popular judgment of the great principles and issues that divide the parties, for which principles and issues on the Democratic side the national administration stands.

The only state campaign in which any issue that can be really called national was directly and clearly involved was in Kentucky, where Hardin and Senator Blackburn made their fights as representatives of the silver free coinage cause. The result in that state shows a majority of the voters are not in favor of free coinage. While it may be said a majority of the Democratic voters of the state do favor free coinage, it must at the same time be admitted that so large a proportion of them are unalterably opposed to it that the party cannot hope to carry Kentucky on the issue.

It is felt here that if the Kentucky Democrats had had a candidate for governor who stood squarely on their platform in the late campaign, and if Senator Blackburn had been eliminated from the contest, the state would have given a safe, if not an old-time Democratic majority. But the course of Candidate Hardin in insisting on making his free silver views the leading theme of his campaign speeches, although running on a sound-money platform, was bound to confuse and disgust the voters, and breed disorganization in the ranks of the party to the extent so much deplored because of its disorganization tendency, was the course of Senator Blackburn, who could not content himself with stating his own financial views in a dignified and statesmanlike manner, but must go out of his way to attack and vilify the national administration, and especially the distinguished member of it from Kentucky, Secretary Carlisle.

As to the Democratic defeat in Maryland, that had to come, because only by electing Republicans could the better element of the state rid it of the intolerable incubus of Gormanism. Ever since Gorman attained power in the state, a large proportion of the most intelligent Democrats have resented his domination in the councils of the party. And they have sought again and again to dislodge him without breaking away from the party, even temporarily. But year after year these efforts have been defeated by the most unworthy and tyrannous methods known to political machinery. Year after year, too, the number of Democrats who opposed Gormanism has steadily increased, and the day of the fight came yesterday, when they abandoned their party allegiance for the day and voted straight Republican tickets. The result of their action is to turn over to the Republicans temporarily the entire control of state affairs, and of municipal affairs in Baltimore. This will be followed by the disintegration of the Gorman machine, and a reorganization of the Democrats. If this is done, no doubt is felt here that next year Maryland's presidential vote will be cast for the Democratic candidates.

NEW YORK RETURNS.

They Show the Republicans Carried Everything in the State.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The total vote in New York state, unofficially compiled, gives Palmer, the candidate for secretary of state at the head of the Republican ticket, a total of 572,525, while his Democratic opponent, King, polled 506,590, making the Republican plurality 66,935. It shows a large gain over Palmer's plurality of 24,484 in 1893, the last off year.

Both branches of the state legislature will be Republican by a majority of more than 2 to 1. Although Tammany elected most of the assemblymen in this city, the seats gained by the Republicans in the state make the total membership 102 Republicans and 48 Democrats, which, with the present complexion of the senate, gives a Republican majority of 48 on a joint ballot.

The Tammany victory in the city is not greatly changed by the complete returns from the estimates of last night. The head of the Tammany ticket, Purray, candidate for county clerk, has a majority of 16,429. The fusionists figure that Tammany's majority was given by the stay-at-homes and not by gains in votes, because while last year Hugh J. Grant, the Tammany candidate for mayor, polled 105,000 votes and was defeated by 45,000, yesterday William Sohmer, the strongest man on the Tammany county ticket, polled (it is found) number 122,000, or only 10,000 more than Grant, and was elected by more than 16,000. Had Grant polled the number of votes given to Sohmer he would still have been defeated by more than 20,000.

President Roosevelt, of the police commissioners, called together the officers of the force to-night and said to them: "It is a matter of gratification to the board that we should yesterday have had the most orderly and the most honest election that has been held in our time in this city, and the fact that never before has there been so little fraudulent registration; never before so little violence at the polls, is due to the action of the police." Mr. Roosevelt subsequently expressed the opinion that the good order on election day was the result of the enforcement of the excise law that day.

BRADLEY FOR PRESIDENT.

Morton and McKinley See in the Kentuckian a Rival.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—Colonel W. O. Bradley, who yesterday carried Kentucky for the Republicans in the gubernatorial election, will be the choice of his state for the presidency, and his friends claim he will have the support of the southern Republicans. It is a significant fact that the friends of Governor Morton, as well as the political champions of Governor McKinley, have all been in constant correspondence with the friends of Colonel Bradley and have urged them to push his claims for the second place on the ticket. Colonel Bradley has heretofore refused to discuss the matter, but to-night it is announced by Walter Forrester, secretary of Colonel Bradley's campaign committee, and managing editor of the "Commercial," the Republican organ of the state, that Colonel Bradley's claims for national recognition will be urged in the next national convention.

The friends of Governor Morton are urging the Bradley people to support the New York man on the ground that the relative geographical positions of New York and Kentucky would render Morton's nomination for president almost decisive in favor of Bradley's nomination for vice-president. On the other hand, the McKinley men are arguing that McKinley and Bradley would make the strongest ticket that could be put up because of the personal magnetism of the two men and the prestige they enjoy of having won many gallant victories.

Colonel Bradley will come to Louisville to-morrow from his home in Lancaster and will consult with his friends, and he may be announced as a presidential candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—"If W. O. Bradley is elected governor of Kentucky," said John C. New, proprietor of the Indianapolis "Journal," this afternoon, "it will probably make him the Republican nominee for vice-president next year."

TAKES A SHY AT CLEVELAND.

Altgeld Figures Out a General Condemnation of Honest Money.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—It is the professed belief of Governor Altgeld that the Republican victories of yesterday were brought about chiefly through the treachery of the national administration and the gold bug wing of the Democracy in Wall street. Democratic conventions in many states, he says, were packed by postmasters and menials of the administration, who forced the adoption of Cleveland's policy on the money question.

Altgeld argues that the gold bugs have got a sound thrashing, and sums it up in this wise:

"Iowa went Democratic several times, but two years ago, in the great landslide, it went Republican by about 33,000 majority. This year, when the Democrats held their state convention, it was packed by postmasters and the agents of the federal administration, and they adopted a platform indorsing Cleveland's policy on the money question, and as a result the great Republican majority of two years ago instead of being held down has been doubled, Drake, the Republican, who was a weak candidate for governor, having a majority of upward of 60,000.

In Kentucky, the great stronghold of Democracy, the federal administration, by prostitution of patronage, secured an indorsement of Cleveland and Carlisle on the money question, and as a result the Democrats are in the woods looking for the remains of their once mighty party.

"In Ohio Senator Brice and Campbell defeated the silver plank in the convention and adopted a gold platform, and as a result the phenomenal Republican majority which McKinley got in the landslide of two years ago has been increased, Bushnell being elected by upward of 80,000 majority.

"In Pennsylvania the Democrats adopted a gold plank and the result is a Republican majority of 150,000. In New Jersey, which is really a Democratic state, the Democrats adopted a gold platform, and as a result the Republicans have carried everything in sight. In Maryland, which has been strongly Democratic for a quarter of a century, the Democrats adopted a gold platform and as a result there are not enough of them left to bury their dead. In New York, the Democrats adopted a gold platform and as a result the Republican majorities outside of the city have been nearly doubled. In Massachusetts they adopted the same platform and as a consequence the Republican flood is neck deep all over the state.

"The election must be regarded as the most emphatic condemnation of the gold platforms in the states of the Union ever known."

The governor further said he attributed the general defeat to a feeling of intense bitterness against the federal administration. The effect would be to give a new impetus to trusts and to increase corruption in office. But in the end it would, he said, benefit the Democratic party in that it would retire a number of men who had posed as Democratic leaders but who had kept the party from espousing any cause or standing for any principle. Other leaders would come, he added, "who will endeavor to place the party on higher ground and to make it again stand for those great principles of Democracy to which our country owes its marvelous career and its exalted position among nations."

LAID AT GORMAN'S DOOR.

Republican Victory in Maryland Is Most Sweeping.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Congressman George L. Wellington, chairman of the Maryland Republican state committee, sums up the results of yesterday as follows: "The people of Maryland are tired of Gorman and Gormanism, of Rasin and Rasinism, and yesterday they backed their sentiment with their ballots."

Chairman Talbot, of the Democratic state committee, said to-day: "The chief cause of the Republican victory was the hostility to Senator Gorman throughout the city and state."

"The Republicans not only elected their entire state and city ticket, but they have carried the legislature, which will stand in the lower house, 68 Republicans to 24 Democrats, and in the senate 15 Democrats to 11 Republicans. Among the candidates for the seat of Senator Gibson most prominently mentioned are Charles J. Bonaparte, the reform leader of this city, and Congressman Wellington. Lowndes will have about 16,000 plurality in the state. The Baltimore city vote for governor complete is: Lowndes, Republican, 55,110; Hurst, Democrat, 45,227; Leverins, Prohibitionist, 2,877; Andrews, Populist and Socialist, 433. For mayor: Hooper, Republican, 53,116; Williams, Democrat, 45,247; Atwood, Prohibitionist, 1,973; Golden, Socialist Labor, 283.

Returns from every county in the state, partly estimated, give Lloyd Lowndes, Republican, a majority over John E. Hurst, Democrat, for governor, of 19,701.

CHARGE DEFEAT TO GOLD.

Iowa Democrats Beaten by Over 70,000 Plurality.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 6.—Iowa is Republican this year by from 60,000 to 70,000 plurality. Returns from 75 out of 99 counties show that General Drake (Rep.), candidate for governor, has gained 23,000 over the Jackson vote for governor in 1893. The same ratio means that he will carry the state by a little more than 60,000 plurality. His colleagues on the Republican ticket are running much ahead of him, however. The general assembly is overwhelmingly Republican, assuring the return of Senator Allison. The Democrats attribute their defeat to the silver issue, they having indorsed gold and Cleveland. They license the interview with Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, served by The Associated Press to-night.

RUM QUESTION IN KANSAS.

Republican Victory Figured as a Bid for Resubmission.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 6.—Kansas City returns to-day show that the Republicans made practically a clean sweep of the state, carrying a majority of the counties entire and electing many of the officers of the others. C. E. Holliday, Independent candidate for chief justice, admits David Martin, his Republican opponent, will have 40,000 majority. Chairman Breidenthal, of the Populist state central committee, says the returns show Populist gains over last year.

Ex-Chief Justice Horton said to-day: "The result of the election here shows the people want resubmission of the liquor question."

OHIO'S NEXT LEGISLATURE.

REPUBLICANS WILL HAVE A MAJORITY OF 85 ON JOINT BALLOT OF BOTH HOUSES.

REV. HEOFFER DEFEATED.

Cuyahoga and Hamilton Counties Give Bushnell a Plurality.

ONE POPULIST WAS ELECTED.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 6.—Chairman Kurtz, of the state Republican executive committee, said to-night that of the 112 members of the next house of representatives the Republicans would have 87 members sure and the Democrats 25. This estimate admits the election of Davis, Democrat, in this county, whose plurality by the unofficial returns is only three. The senate will stand 30 Republicans and 7 Democrats. This is allowing that the two districts, the Second and the Thirty-second, in which there is some doubt, have elected Democratic senators. This is probably true, and gives the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of 85. Hoefler, Republican candidate for representative in Darke county, was defeated by 72 votes.

Chairman Anderson, of the Democratic state committee, admits a Republican plurality of 80,000 to 90,000.

The causes that produced this result, he says, are the same that were in force in 1893 and 1894, unrest among the people, dissatisfaction as to financial conditions and the serious effects of the recent panic and disturbance of trade and business. However, he added, the Democracy in Ohio are united, and although defeated, are not dismayed.

Chairman Kurtz says the plurality will be 95,000.

In the exuberance of good feeling the Foraker Republicans are acknowledging their obligations to Governor McKinley and his Sherman friends for valuable aid furnished in the campaign, and assuring him of their support in his effort to secure the Republican nomination for the presidency. But, if the Democrats had carried the state, the Foraker Republicans would probably have prevented a solid delegation for the governor from this state to the national convention. Last night as Governor McKinley walked into his hotel after having heard the election news, he was accosted in the hotel lobby by W. S. Cappeller, a chief lieutenant of Foraker, who has been very bitter toward the governor. After congratulating him on the result, Cappeller assured him of his support, and wanted to be his delegate from the congressional district in which he lives.

Governor McKinley has received many congratulating messages from men who think he will be the presidential nominee.

The vote for Coxey will be about 15,000 less than last year's Populist vote of 40,000. The only consolation for the Populists is the election of W. F. Conley, for state senator in the Thirty-second district. Conley was indorsed by the Republicans and defeated Lawler, of Lima, the home candidate of Senator Brice. He has declared for Foraker for senator.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—The plurality for Bushnell, Republican, for governor in Hamilton county, with one precinct missing, is 11,953. The missing precinct will increase this to over 12,000. One or two other candidates run up to 13,000.

All the county officers, four senators and ten representatives to the legislature were elected by the Republicans by about the same plurality as the governor received.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Complete returns from this (Cuyahoga) county give Bushnell, Republican, for governor a plurality of 11,683. Every candidate on the county and legislative Republican ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 11,500 down. Coxey, Populist, received 2,830 votes in the county.

CARLISLE HEARTSICK.

The Secretary Very Nearly Lost His Vote at Newport.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—"I am heartsick at the result," said Secretary Carlisle to a friend just before he took the train to Washington. The secretary in his anxiety to prove that he had voted the straight Democratic ticket came very near to losing his vote yesterday at Newport, Ky. He told a friend as he came out of the booth, "I voted the Democratic ticket straight," and started to unfold his ballot to show the mark. The judge stopped him with the remark that if he showed his ballot it would be thrown out.

Attorney-General Harmon said: "I haven't reached the philosophical stage yet. The Populists seem to have had a great deal to do with it. However, there is no explanation to make."

Ex-Governor Campbell accepted his defeat with the utmost good nature: "I have no reason to feel discouraged; on the contrary, in a measure I feel pretty good. The vote shows the Democracy in Ohio to be more harmonious than elsewhere. The fact that the vote of last year was exceeded is encouraging. It is the duty of every Democrat now to pick his flint and get ready to slice off the rest of the Republican plurality."

Hon. John G. Peaslee said: "The result does not mean repudiation of Democracy. While defeated we are on state issues. We will be in line next year."

Ex-Governor Foraker said: "New York, Maryland, Ohio and Kentucky mean that Brice, Gorman, Hill and Carlisle are condemned, and these four men represent all the features of Democracy. You will not see another Democratic administration for 30 years. Ohio will be for McKinley for president."

Foraker was deluged with telegrams of congratulation, but up to 10-night none had been received from McKinley or Sherman.

Belmont's Vote.

MARTINS FERRY, O., Nov. 6.—Bushnell carried Belmont county by a majority that may exceed McKinley's. Republicans elected two senators, Hogg and Weldon; two representatives, Howard and Blackburn; county auditor, clerk, recorder, commissioner and infirmary director by small pluralities. In Martins Ferry the Prohibitionists polled 31 votes and Coxey 17.

Judge Taylor Re-Elected.

CANTON, O., Nov. 6.—Judge I. H. Taylor was re-elected to the common pleas bench over John C. Given, nominated on the Populist, Prohibition and Democratic tickets. Carroll county gave him 1,100 over the combination, and Stark county about 1,700. Judge Thayer, of this city, conceded his defeat for circuit bench by Charles H. Kibler, of Newark, by 1,900.

What Coxey Claims.

MASSILLON, O., Nov. 6.—Coxey claims that he will have 90,000 votes, S. J. Williams (Rep.), for state senator, carries Stark county by 1,800, and Carroll by 900 plurality. For circuit judge, C. H. Kibler (Rep.), of Newark, is far in the lead over A. A. Thayer (Dem.) in five counties heard from, and is surely elected.

REPUBLICANS GET ALL.

In Kentucky They Have the Governor and the Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—Republican claims and Democratic concessions show to-night that not only has Kentucky elected the full Republican state ticket, but that the complexion of the legislature assures a Republican successor to United States Senator Blackburn. State Auditor Norman, the Democratic campaign chairman, in a public statement, said Blackburn's defeat is assured.

"The Republicans, with the help of the Populists, will assuredly control the legislature," he said, "and Blackburn is sure to be defeated. Kentucky is now a Republican state. The public wanted a change, and they made it, the Republicans being aided by both Populists and A. P. A. No one could have carried Kentucky this election, not even Carlisle."

Covington also elected a Democratic mayor, and gave Hardin 533 plurality. Newport gave Bradley 500 majority, and elected a Republican mayor.

The returns from over 80 counties, including Jefferson, give Bradley a lead of about 4,000. The Republicans claim 1,500 majority.

NEBRASKA IS ANTI-SILVER.

One Thing Learned by the Democrats Tuesday.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—Returns from the state upon the vote cast for judge of the supreme court are being received with unusual slowness. The partial returns indicate the election of Judge Norval (Rep.), by 10,000 plurality. Upon the other hand Governor Holcomb and J. W. Edgerton, chairman of the Populist state central committee, assert that Judge Maxwell has been elected. The vote of the administration, or sound-money wing of the Democratic party, is four-fifths of the entire party vote of the state, probably 25,000. This is a surprising feature of the election. It means an anti-silver delegation to the national convention.

Omaha and Douglass county were captured completely by the A. P. A. Republicans. W. J. Broatch is mayor by over 500 plurality over Charles Brown, citizens' candidate.

NEW JERSEY'S AWFUL FALL.

Republican Plurality There Proves to Be 27,000.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 6.—The fact of the Republicans sweeping New Jersey did not become apparent until the official returns as filed with the different county clerks became known. Griggs (Rep.) received 26,930 plurality over McGill (Dem.). The election of Mr. Griggs marks the first time in 30 years that the Republicans have elected a governor, and they are now in control of almost every department of the state government. The legislature is Republican on joint ballot by 40 and one independent. The governor will now have some rich plums to dispense.

Hudson, Hunterdon and Warren counties all give pluralities for McGill. Every other county returned Republican pluralities. Griggs's majority over all is about 20,000.

MISSISSIPPI IS ALL RIGHT.

Populists Given Quite a Shaking Up by the Democrats.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 6.—The latest news from the election of yesterday gave a Democratic majority of from 25,000 to 30,000. Reports from Webster county, which was in great doubt, say that county was carried by the Democrats. This county has voted strongly against the Democratic party in nearly every election since the war. Estimates based on nearly complete returns show the Populists did not receive 10 per cent of the total vote cast. The present legislature contains 25 Populists, and the next one, which will elect a successor to Senator George, will not have more than eight, all the new men being Democrats.

COURTS MAY HAVE TO DECIDE.

Democrats Threaten to Take Brooklyn Mayoralty Case There.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 6.—It looks as if the mayoralty contest would be transferred to the courts. Grout refuses to concede the election of Mr. Wurster, and the regular Democratic campaign committee has retained General Almet F. Jenks and Abram H. Dailey to look after Mr. Grout's interest. Grout claims the returns sent out of police headquarters last night were unreliable and the vote will have to be canvassed.

The complete returns made by the police show: Mayor—Wurster (Rep.), 77,527; Grout (Reg. Dem.), 75,313; Shepard (Ref. Dem.), 9,455; Wurster's plurality, 2,214.

GAINS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Massachusett's Republican Plurality and Legislative Majority Cut.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Correct returns show Governor Greenhalge is re-elected by 63,444 plurality, which is 1,963 votes less than his plurality last year. Municipal suffrage for women was defeated by a majority estimated at 76,891.

The Massachusetts legislature will stand: Senate, 35 Republicans, 7 Democrats; Democratic gain of 1. House of representatives: 184 Republicans, 55 Democrats; a Democratic gain of 8.

Big Majorities in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Republican candidates in Cook county were elected by majorities ranging from 31,000 to 36,000. The election was for two judges of the superior court and nine trustees for the $30,000,000 drainage canal which is to connect Lake Michigan and the Illinois river. The vote for the candidates nominated by the People's and Socialist labor parties was very small.

Virginia Legislature Democratic.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6—Returns from all over the state indicate that the Democrats elected their candidates in 15 of the 20 senatorial districts, and that the next senate will stand 34 Democrats and 6 opposition. The anti-Democrats elect probably 24 of the 100 members of the new house.

Contest at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, Nov. 6.—The Republican county executive committee decided to-day to contest the re-election of Auditor C. F. Brenner, on the ground that the ballots cast and not counted will defeat him.

WIRE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

The Leadville (Col.) savings and deposit bank has failed.

The Ashley phosphate company at Charleston, S. C., has failed.

The South Carolina constitutional convention has completed the suffrage plank as reported from committee.

The Manchester company will erect new cotton mills at Manchester, N. H., to cost $70,000 and employ 800 hands.

Actor William H. Crane celebrated his silver wedding at Indianapolis yesterday and was presented with a silver loving cup.

The libel suit for $25,000 damage brought by Mrs. Helen M. Gouger, the temperance advocate, against Congressman Elijah Morse, is on trial at Boston.

PETER SMITH THE SEVENTH.

THE LACKAWANNA COUNTY DEMOCRAT ELECTED TO THE SUPERIOR COURT BENCH.

BEAT YERKES AND MAGEE.

Had a Plurality of 2,000 Votes Over the Bucks County Judge.

RETURNS FROM THE 67 COUNTIES.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Peter P. Smith, Democrat, of Lackawanna county, is the seventh member of the new superior court, the other six being Republicans. Judge Smith ran 4,000 ahead in his own county and 600 in Luzerne. Mr. Smith's plurality over Yerkes is about 2,000.

Judge Magee's failure to get a substantial vote in Philadelphia destroyed his chances of winning the coveted position. He ran 5,000 ahead in his own county, but it was offset by running 5,000 behind in Philadelphia.

Judge Yerkes ran about 700 ahead in his own county, Bucks, and was generally well supported in the eastern counties, but not strongly enough to offset Smith's big gains at home.

The official figures will proably show that Judge Beaver heads the Republican superior court ticket.

Returns from the 67 counties show that the Republican sweep yesterday was overwhelming. The majority for State Treas-

Peter P. Smith.

urer-Elect Haywood will exceed 163,000 and the six superior court candidates are elected by majorities almost as large. Philadelphia went Republican by 74,669.

The friends of State Chairman M. S. Quay feel jubilant, and declare that this triumph in Pennsylvania after his hard faction battle firmly entrenches him once more in the absolute leadership of the state.

Peter P. Smith, of Scranton, one of the foremost lawyers of the state, was born at Honesdale, Wayne county, June 2, 1851. He attended the public schools and later the Honesdale academy, of which he is a graduate. The natural bent of his mind being toward the legal profession, he entered upon the study of the law and was admitted to the Wayne county bar on May 7, 1874. He immediately took a commanding place among the practitoners at the bar, and in 1875 was nominated and elected district-attorney of Wayne county. At the expiration of his term he was renominated, but declined in order to give individual attention to his rapidly increasing private practice in Wayne and adjoining counties.

Eight years ago Mr. Smith moved to the city of Scranton, where he has a large practice, and has been engaged in some of the most important cases arising in the courts. He was appointed additional law judge by Governor Pattison in December, 1892, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Connolly, and discharged the duties of the office with such distinguished ability and impartiality as to earn the highest commendations of members of the bar, without regard to party affiliations.

Judge Smith was nominated by the Democrats to succeed himself, without opposition, and his address of acceptance, in which he discussed the functions, responsibilities and privileges of the judiciary, was one of the most dignified and scholarly expositions of the subject to be found. He received by far the largest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate for judge in Lackawanna county, but was defeated by a very narrow margin, notwithstanding the great tidal wave of Republicanism.

Divided in Mifflin.

LEWISTOWN, Nov. 6.—Following is the official vote for Mifflin county: Haywood, 2,223; Meyers, 1,746; Beaver, 2,239; Willard, 2,229; Wickham, 2,224; Rice, 2,238; Reeder, 2,229; Orlady, 2,191; Yerkes, 1,806; Moorhead, 1,782; Noyes, 1,790; Smith, 1,779; Bechtel, 1,784; Magee, 1,775. Bailey (Dem.), for president judge, 408 plurality; Webb (Rep.), prothonotary, a majority of 14; Colderen (Dem.), register and recorder, 985; Lantz (Rep.), district-attorney, 751; Milliken (Rep.), poor director, 384.

Monroe Safely Democratic.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.—Following is the official vote of Monroe county: Treasurer, Haywood, 963; Meyers, 2,009; Berry, 78. Judges, Beaver, 953; Willard, 931; Wickham, 929; Rice, 934; Reeder, 933; Orlady, 929; Yerkes, 2,004; Moorhead, 1,998; Noyes, 1,998; Smith, 2,049; Bechtel, 1,985; Magee, 1,979. County ticket—Campbell, 82; Lathrop, 85; Starrett, 83; Vail, 95; Hoffer, 84; Stephens, 84. This was the lightest vote ever polled. The Democrats elected the whole county ticket.

Union County's Vote.

LEWISBURG, Nov. 6.—Complete returns to-day show the following Republican majorities in Union county: Haywood, 936; W. O. Schaffer, prothonotary, 1,106; D. L. Glover, district-attorney, 931; D. Harbeson, associate judge, 958. On the state ticket Haywood received 1,669; Meyers,

THE BRIDE AND GROOM.

TITLE FOR COIN DEAL PERFECTED.

MARLBOROUGH-VANDERBILT WEDDING TAKES PLACE EXACTLY AS SCHEDULED.

MORBID CROWDS BARRED OUT.

The Church Comfortably Filled by Invited Guests Only.

TWO BISHOPS TIE THE KNOT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt were married at St. Thomas's church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, today at 12:30 o'clock.

The threatening aspect of the weather early this morning prevented the gathering of a large crowd, although as early as 8 o'clock a number of women had monopolized the entrance to the Twombly mansion, adjoining the church, and their example was followed by later arrivals, who took advantage of railings, doors and garden plots, and in some instances windowsills were occupied by women.

As the hour for opening the church approached, many of the guests who were waiting in the vicinity in their carriages, drove up to the entrances on Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue, and, alighting, got in line in a good-natured way. The crowd at this time began to swell, and the police, in charge of four precinct commanders, under orders from Inspector Cortright, kept the spectators moving, none being permitted to loiter in front of the approaches to the edifice, and there was no unnecessary crush in the immediate vicinity of the entrances through which the bridal party or guests had to pass. Every arrival at the church was eagerly scanned by the crowd, but very little could be seen of any of the costumes by outsiders, owing to the awnings which were closed the entire length to the curb, and which prevented the guests from being seen on alighting from their carriages. The crush, however, made up for this by surrounding the carriages which were in line, men and women scrambling and jostling against each other in their eagerness to see the occupants.

The crowd around the Vanderbilt home on Seventy-second street was not large, owing probably to the efforts of the police. Residents in the vicinity were out in force upon their stoops, and all of the windows in the hotel facing the bride's home were occupied, principally by women. The Vanderbilt servants left for the church early, where they were accommodated with seats in front, as well as the tutors and governesses of the family. Among the early arrivals was Miss Arnide Smith, sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and a maid, who drove over early, and entered the church. The Mortons, Jays, Belmonts, Goelets and Cuttings arrived early.

The duke, accompanied by his best man, Hon. Ivor Guest, drove to the church, and on alighting they were accorded a warm reception. When the bride, who was accompanied by her father, arrived at the church, the cheering was something tremendous, and the bride leaned heavily on her father's arm as he assisted her from the carriage. The police on duty prevented a rush, and a passageway was kept open from the church entrance to the bridal carriage.

The church was not over-crowded, and the arrangements were perfect. Women of wealth and social prominence vied with each other in the richness and grandeur of their equipage, lending to the occasion the brilliancy of an old-world court function. The guests, as they were admitted, were conducted to pews by the ushers. At 10:30 Dr. Warren, the organist, entered the choir stalls, attired in cassock surplice and crimson hood, and for over an hour performed a varied program on the organ. This program was followed by one performed by the New York symphony orchestra, with Walter Damrosch as director.

Shortly before noon the orchestra, accompanied by the harp and organ, commenced playing the wedding march from "Lohengrin," and immediately afterward Mrs. Vanderbilt, accompanied by her two sons, William K., Jr., and Harold, entered the church by the north door, and was immediately escorted to the front pew on the right of the chancel. Simultaneously, Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by members of the British embassy, was escorted to the front pew on the left. The pews immediately behind the one occupied by Mrs. Vanderbilt were occupied by Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister and the parents of the bridesmaids.

Immediately after Mrs. Vanderbilt and Sir Julian Pauncefote had taken their seats, the bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. Ivor Guest, walked from the vestry to the chancel rail, where he awaited the coming of his bride. A few minutes after the duke's entrance the bridal procession formed in the lower room in the following order and proceeded to the chancel:

First, the bridesmaids, Miss Catherine Duer and Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss May Goeler and Miss Laura Jay, Miss Daisy Post and Miss Evelyn Burden; Miss Mordon, and Miss Marie Winthrop. Then came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, W. K. Vanderbilt.

Every head was turned as the bridal procession emerged from the tower room, and dresses and flowers were sadly crushed in the eager aim of the multitude to catch a glimpse of the bride, as the tender girl appeared, leaning upon her father, who measured his steps to hers. At the chancel rail the bridal procession was met by the groom, who stepped forward to meet his bride, and by the following distinguished prelates and clergymen, who were grouped around the communion table:

Right Rev. Bishops Littlejohn and Potter; Revs. Dr. Wesley J. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's; Dr. J. H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's, the rector of Islip, L. I.; Dr. Bridges and Rev. Waldo Burnett, of Southborough, Mass., who was chaplain for many years to the seventh duke of Marlborough at Blenheim.

When the bride reached the chancel rail the choir, accompanied by organ and harp, sang hymn 238, "O Perfect Love, All Perfect Love Abounding," set to music by Barnaby. At its conclusion Dr. Brown, the rector, came forward, and intoned in a sonorous tenor voice the introductory and charge.

When Bishop Littlejohn asked, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" Miss Duer, the maid-of-honor, stepped forward and took the bride's bouquet, while her father, W. K. Vanderbilt, stepped forward, and gently raised his daughter's right hand and placed it in the hand of the bishop, who caused the duke to clasp it with his right, both the bride and groom repeating the troth together, as man to woman, and again as woman to man.

The duke then handed a plain circlet of gold to the bishop, who, handing it back, requested that it be placed on the fourth finger of the bride.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the bride, leaning on the arm of the groom, entered the vestry, where the marriage register was signed, and witnessed by Mrs. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Dr. Brown and Bishops Potter and Littlejohn.

The surging, cheering crowds outside were kept back by 200 policemen, and immediately the ducal couple had entered their carriage they were driven rapidly to the Vanderbilt home. The bridal couple, on arrival at the house, were received by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and conducted immediately to the reception room, where they awaited the coming of the guests.

The first of the guests to arrive were Governor, Mrs. and Miss Morton, the Hon. Ivor Guest and Sir Julian Pauncefote and members of the British legation. The guests as they arrived were greeted by the duke and duchess, who, as they stood beneath the huge floral bell, received congratulations. As soon as the guests had all arrived, the bridal couple led the way to the dining room, where they sat down to breakfast, which was prepared by Mrs. Vanderbilt's own chef.

At the breakfast table Sir Julian Pauncefote read the cablegrams sent on behalf of the queen and the prince of Wales, congratulating the duke and newly-made duchess upon the occasion of their wedding. When the duke arose to respond to the toast of the bride and bridegroom the bride slipped away to don her traveling gown and shortly afterward the young couple left for the East Thirty-fourth street ferry, en route to Long Island City, and from special train to Oakdale, where they will pass a brief honeymoon at W. K. Vanderbilt's country residence, "Idle Hour." The traveling dress of the duchess was a dark blue cloth and crimson velvet, crimson being conspicuous in the fur-bordered toque. The wedding trousseau has been described heretofore. The Duke and Duchesse of Marlborough will visit some points south, notably Richmond, Va., during their honeymoon trip.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt by the tenants and employees of the Blenheim estate, has been deferred until the arrival there of the young couple. The church bells, however, were rung this morning in the seven parishes, in which the Duke of Marlborough's estates are situated; the employes were given a holiday and were feasted in honor of his marriage.

MINERS AFTER STEEN.

Work of This Term of Criminal Court Is Nearly Finished.

T. D. Steen, the Idlewood coal operator, was placed on trial before Judge W. D. Porter yesterday afternoon on the charge of having used false weights on his coal tipple, preferred by Secretary William H. Warner, of the United Mine Workers. Steen was sued at the same time prosecution was commenced against his checkweighman, D. R. Hartzell, who was convicted last week of the same charge.

The work of securing a jury was completed but a few moments before the court adjourned. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

There is a probability that the petit jurors now serving in criminal court will be discharged to-day. The business of the September term of court has been about completed, and jury trials will end with the cases now before the court.

RUNAWAY CARS.

One Jumps the Track and Nine Others Are Wrecked.

While an engine was taking a train of empty cars to a mine near the top of Mt. Braddock, over a switch leading from the Uniontown branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, yesterday, the coupling pin of a car near the engine broke, and all of the train behind it began to run back down the grade. The trainmen escaped by jumping. At the place where the switch strikes the branch road one of the cars jumped the track, which derailed nine others, all being piled up in one heap of wreck. The Uniontown express, on its way to Pittsburg, was flagged in time to avoid running into the wreck, and was detained three hours or more.

When Run Down

There is nothing like Hood's Sarsaparilla for building up, because it thoroughly purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

"I had bilious fever 7 weeks, and was slow in gaining strength, barely able to walk, had night sweats, stomach trouble, etc. My wife insisted on my taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and three bottles built me up and made me perfectly well. She began to take it for catarrh, and to our great surprise it cured her of swelled neck, or goitre. We cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier." JAMES P. SEANEY, Tuscola, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

A SURE THING.

How You Can Get Rid of That Catarrh That Bothers You.

Have you got catarrh? If you have not, you are a lucky man. At least every third man has it. If you have got catarrh, what are you going to do about it? Are you going to continue and hawk, and spit, and snuff, and choke, and sneeze, and cough, and do all the other disagreeable things that catarrh patients are obliged to do? There is no use of this. You can get cured if you want to. This is the way:

The first thing you want to do is to get a bottle of Pe-ru-na, take a teaspoonful before each meal and at bedtime. Gradually increase this dose so at the end of one month you are taking a tablespoonful at each dose. If you are not well at the end of that time sit down and write Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, O., a letter, just give the facts, and you will receive a prompt answer, which will tell you exactly what to do further. Be sure to write Dr. Hartman before quitting the treatment.

Every family ought to have a copy of the Pe-ru-na Almanac. Ask your druggist for one.

TEEMER GIVES OUT.

Englishmen Win the Three-Mile Double Scull Race at Austin.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 6.—Threatening weather kept hundreds away from the regatta, but as it was 4,000 people witnessed one of the finest races ever rowed over any course. This race was the double scull, three miles with a turn. Starters: Bubear and Barry, English; Rogers and Teemer, American. The race was a terrific one from start to finish. The English crew turned and got away first. The Americans were right after them, however. Down the course to the three-fourths flag, a stroke of 35 was pulled. At the three-quarter flag they passed the English team and had a boat length lead down the half flag, when the Englishmen began to crowd them. The last quarter saw both crews plying the oars with the rapidity of lightning. From this quarter the average stroke was 55 and the water was fairly sizzling, so rapidly did the boats skim over the surface.

About 10 lengths from the finish line Teemer gave out entirely and Rogers had to pull the boat over the line by himself. The Englishmen were so close on the Americans when Teemer gave out that they immediately shot past and took the lead, passing over the line five boat lengths in the lead. Time, 17:40. This time was made over a course with hardly a ripple noticeable anywhere and lowered the world's record for double sculls.

The fact that the Americans had been favorites in the pools with bets of 3 and 5 to 1 on them, caused many sports to go dead broke to-night, while patriotic Englishmen in attendance won lots of money. This race won the championship of the world and a purse of $1,000.

Gaudaur won the race for positions in the international cup event, three miles, with Rogers second. They will run against Bubear and Haines to-morrow. Teemer quit after going a mile. Hanlon and Peterson finished third and fourth.

WHAT THE TOILERS ARE DOING

Members to Meet to Reform Their Union Next Sunday.

A meeting has been called which all journeymen plumbers and gasfitters are requested to attend for next Sunday afternoon in K. of L. hall, Third avenue and Market street. The objects of the meeting are not given, but it is stated that "business of speedy importance demands your attendance" on the circular call. The objects are understood to be to close up the lines of the journeymen plumbers' trade union, mention of which agitation has been made in "The Post" recently.

Members of the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers employed by the Illinois steel company have been asked to sign a lease in all cases where the men have sons employed in the works who are under the age set in the child-labor act making employes of boys under a certain age liable for injuries sustained while in such employ. The men have been counseled to refuse to sign such releases.

The drivers at the mines of the Blythe coal company, who have been on strike for increased pay, returned to work yesterday at the old wages. The officers of the union recommended the action.

MURDER AT THE POLLS.

Mason Murphy, of Uniontown, Shot by a Negro at Lamont.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—Mason Murphy, a well-known man of this place, was murdered at Lamont this evening at the polls. He became involved in a dispute over politics with a colored man named Osborn Morgan, and the latter followed Murphy around to provoke a conflict. When Murphy tried to avoid the negro he drew a revolver and shot him twice through the heart, death ensuing instantly. The murderer escaped and is being hunted for. Murphy was a stable boss at the McClure coke works, and Morgan was a laborer at the same plant.

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

Mrs. Mary Walker.

An illness of three weeks of peritonitis terminated yesterday in the death of Mrs. Mary A. Walker, aged 83 years, at the home of her son, Dr. W. E. Walker, in McKeesport. Mrs. Walker was born in New Jersey, her maiden name being Van Guilder. She was twice married. For four years she had resided with her sons in this city and had endeared herself to a large circle of friends. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Seven children survive her: J. F. and Dr. W. E. Walker, of McKeesport; Rev. Ross, of Wilkinsburg; Isaac, Van Guilder and Henry Banghart, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Jennie Robb, of Bloomington, Ill. Funeral services will be held this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Richmond, O., for interment.

John C. Michel.

John C. Michel, proprietor of the paint store on Smithfield street, died yesterday, at his home on Palo Alto street, Allegheny, aged 75 years. He was the first fresco painter in the city, having been induced to locate here by General Moorhead, in 1845. Many of the older residences and churches were decorated by him, and 30 years ago he began dealing in painters' supplies. He was a musician of some reputation, and the oldest member of the Smithfield Street Evangelical church.

Obituary Notes.

Cy Herrington, a well-known and prosperous grocer of Connellsville, Pa., died suddenly yesterday from heart disease in a barber shop.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers, a well-known actress, who achieved wide repute as an impersonator of standard characters, died at Washington yesterday.

Colonel Albert W. Johnson, father of ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, died at his son's home, at Cleveland, yesterday, after a prolonged illness. He was 65 years of age.

Mrs. Eva Fink, widow of Alexander Fink, the Hebrew philanthropist, died Tuesday at her home at 257 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, aged 82 years. Like her husband she was prominent in all charitable work among her people.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

YOUNG PEOPLE TALKING BACK.

A STRONG REJOINDER TO IMPLIED CRITICISM OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

THE CHURCH'S STRENGTH.

Independent of Outside Control and Entirely Loyal.

AN ALLEGED MISUNDERSTANDING.

Several prominent preachers of Pittsburg and Allegheny were quoted in "The Post" of November 4 in relation to the attitude of the Presbyterian church toward the young people's societies. The prodigious growth and increasing influence of the Christian Endeavor organization, for instance, was discussed with manifest reservations on the part of some clergymen as to the entire advisability of encouraging these associations on such a great scale.

John E. Potter, vice-president of the Christian Endeavor union of Pennsylvania, referring to this publication, said to a "Post" reporter yesterday:

"I am sure that 'The Post,' with its established reputation for fairness, will give its readers an opportunity to hear both sides of the question, particularly as it is a matter of so much general interest. I do not wish to discuss the question in the spirit of controversy, but simply to give the facts from the standpoint of 300,000 Presbyterian young people, as well as of 2,500,000 young people in all denominations. It is unfortunate that only pastors opposed to Christian Endeavor were interviewed on this question. There are 65 Presbyterian Endeavor societies in Allegheny county, and only 15 or 20 not Christian Endeavor, and of these not over five which are Westminster leagues.

"Now the main objection suggested by the article in question is that the endeavor society is a distinct organization separate from the church and outside of it. This is not the case. Loyalty to his own church and denomination is the first principle of the Y. P. S. C. E. The local society is an integral part of its own church, and is under the direct and absolute control of the pastor and session of the church, who are all ex-officio members of the society. An endeavor society cannot be organized unless the pastor and session are in favor of it, and must be dissolved whenever they require it. No important step can be taken without consulting the pastor and session. How any closer relations can be arranged for is hard to imagine.

There Is No Outside Control.

"The local society is responsible to no one or to no organization except to its own church and denomination," Mr. Potter continued. "All unions or endeavor societies, whether local, district, state or national, are organized simply for the purpose of closer acquaintance and of maintaining the enthusiasm and interest of young people in religious work. Moreover, all contributions from any endeavor society must be made through the channels of its own denomination and devoted to the work of its own church. The statistics of the mission boards of all denominations having Christian Endeavor societies show a decided increase in the contributions from young people since the formation of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

"Another objection made was to the conventions and assemblies of the members of different evangelical denominations together, although I have yet to hear that objection made by anyone who has ever attended a Christian Endeavor convention. If the Christian world is not far enough advanced for those professing to serve the same Lord and working along the same lines to meet together and talk over the work of winning the world for Christ, to discuss methods and compare results, it is surely high time that it was. Christian Endeavor conventions have no power to take any action which will bind the individual conscience; they are not even delegated bodies; they are simply mass meetings of young Christian workers. The speakers are carefully selected from the leading pastors and most successful workers in the various evangelical denominations. It may be possible that mistakes are made sometimes, but they are very rare. The very large attendance of pastors at these conventions is a safeguard against unwise action of any kind. One of the principal causes of the success of the movement lies in the fact that the great majority of the pastors of the country who have the love and confidence of their young people, and desire their highest welfare, are in the fullest sympathy with the movement, and are really the controlling element in it. The inspiration and enthusiasm received at these conventions, occasioned by the meeting together of so many earnest, consecrated and devoted Christian young people, under the guidance of their pastors, with the new ideas and plans for work carried home by the delegates and put into use, are almost unlimited in their far-reaching effects. Surely the results far exceed the outlay.

An Alleged Misunderstanding.

"Another objection often made to the Y. P. S. C. E. just at the present time arises from a misunderstanding of the good citizenship movement, inaugurated three years ago. The Y. P. S. C. E. is not a political organization and never will be any more than the church itself. The question as to what ticket a man shall vote and whom he shall vote for is for the individual conscience to settle. No careful thinking man or woman wishes politics brought into religion, but no one will deny that the great need of the present day is for more conscience to be put into politics. The ballot is a sacred trust for which the voter is responsible to his God. And this is the extent of the good citizenship movement, to train the young people of our land, who in a few years will control its destinies, to realize their responsibility to their country and their God for the right use of the ballot. To this movement, surely every true lover of his country will say godspeed.

"The objection to the pledge taken by every members of the Endeavor society is scarcely important enough to answer. The keynote to the pledge and to the Endeavor movement is the first clause, 'Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do.' The whole commercial life of our nation is founded upon pledges; why should any object to a pledge for definite religious service?

"As to interdenominationalism," Mr. Potter added, "there is scarcely a meeting of any religious denomination where action is not taken looking to church unity. In the plan of the Y. P. S. C. E. there is a combination of church loyalty with Christian fellowship, which seems as near as accomplishing the prayer of the Master, 'That all might be one,' as is now possible.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Potter, "every society is perfectly true to its own church and denomination, subject to its discipline, and responsible to it alone, but at the same time co-operating with fellow-Christians of other denominations, meeting together to exchange plans and methods, and working together for the conquest of the world for Christ. Dr. Francis E. Clark did not create the Y. P. S. C. E. The time had come in the history of the world for its organization, and God simply used Dr. Clark as an instrument for the accomplishment of His wise purpose. The exact form of the organization may change, and methods be modified, but under God's blessing the Y. P. S. C. E. has come to stay as an essential part of the church at work."

CAMPAIGN OF EXTERMINATION

Murray Verner to Lead the Movement for Better Municipal Government.

The promised war of extermination against the local Republican "combine" leaders is to begin to-day. This was decided on at a conference at the Hotel Duquesne yesterday, in which the participants were United States Senator Matthew S. Quay, Murray Verner and Lieutenant-Governor Walter Lyon, who has been the leader of the organizing forces for the Quay element in the county. The conference lasted nearly three hours, and the plan of campaign was carefully rehearsed, and certain points which had not been definitely decided upon were discussed, and an understanding arrived at relative to them.

When Murray Verner entered the private dining-room, where Senator Quay had established temporary headquarters, he had not decided whether or not he would consent to be the Quay leader; when he came out he had decided to become so, with certain definite understandings as to what authority he was to be permitted to exercise, and what objects he was to work for. One of these objects is to unhorse from the management of the Republican party in Allegheny county and the city of Pittsburg C. L. Magee, Wm. Flinn and all the men who hold political commissions under them and at their instance. Others are the bringing out of a better class of men for municipal and county offices, who are to be the standard-bearers of the party, and whose position in the commercial world and in the community will make the mere mention of their names in connection with public offices badges of merit such as will call to their support the best elements of the voting population.

Subsidiary to this, certain municipal reforms are to be agitated, among them the demand for a new city charter, and a change in the system of electing members of the city council. What changes are proposed are not definitely matured, but the one said to be most favorably considered is the division of the city into districts, and the election of a given number of councilmen from these districts by each voter balloting for all the candidates entitled to election by districts. The idea was explained to a reporter of "The Post" to be a modification of the system now in vogue for the election of president by each voter casting a ballot for presidential electors. It is urged in support of this system that it will preclude the possibility of any meritorious candidate being defeated by concentrating antagonistic energies within a small territory, as is the case now by ward representation.

During his brief visit in the city, Senator Quay was waited upon by a delegation from the coal exchange, who called to confer with him relative to his announced ideas for increasing the national revenues so that more liberal appropriations can be made for the improvement of internal waterways. This delegation was composed of Captains Addison Lysle, W. W. O'Neil, I. N. Bunton, and a half-dozen others. The interview was said by the coal men to have been quite satisfactory, and that the questions discussed were in a way general rather than specific. It was stated, however, that the senator made several suggestions for the coal exchange to act upon, and which will be taken up at a not distant date, so that a strong representation to both houses of congress may be made, and which will furnish information for those members who are not familiar with the interests and conditions pervading the valley of the Ohio, and show the necessity for favorable action.

The senator left on the evening train for Philadelphia, where he will remain a few days looking over matters connected with the state committee, of which he is chairman, and to formulate a similar plan of campaign against Dave Martin and Porter, who were the leaders of the "combine" forces in the eastern end of the state. It is represented by friends of the senator who are cognizant of what has been done, and what it is contemplated to do, that his emissaries have been fortively at work in all the Republican organizations in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties to capture the ward and district organizations, and that to a large extent this has been done, and where possible new organizations have been formed, so that forces may be available for the complete relegation to private life of what Quay calls the "political freebooters who have been raised to prominence by the Republican party, and who have formed a conspiracy to ruin it by making it odious in the minds of the better element of its adherents." The senator is quoted as having used even stronger epithets on another occasion, when he referred to the rapid rise to wealth of some of the "combiners."

Of Governor Hastings, it is said that a truce has been accepted, and while the governor is not expected to antagonize his former adherents, he has decided to wash his hands of all political combinations and to lend his official sanction to any legislation which will serve to bring about a better system for the selection of municipal officers, and to pay close attention to his official duties.

Senator Quay was accompanied by Mrs. Quay, and after a few days in Philadelphia, they will both go to Florida, the senator to San Lucia to fish for tarpon, and Mrs. Quay to some one of the winter resorts near by.

CREMATED BY CINDERS.

And Two Engines Ground the Second Man to Death.

An ash train from Jones & Laughlins's furnace, on its way to the dump, was run into near the Oil well supply company's plant by a Monongahela connecting railroad engine in Frankstown yesterday forenoon. The two engines came together with a tremendous crash, grinding almost to a jelly Andrew Hornyak, a Hungarian, who was standing on the front of the engine of the ash train. The force of the collision overturned a number of the cinder cars, and a Hungarian who was riding on the step of one of them was buried by the hot cinders. His head was burned off, and the whole body was almost turned into a crisp. A second Hungarian was buried by cinders, but he was gotten out so quickly that he was burned seriously only about a leg and foot. The train employes did not know of another man being buried under the cinders until in righting the cars they came upon his charred body.

Deep Water Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The president to-day appointed James B. Angel of Michigan, John E. Russell of Massachusetts and Lyman E. Cooley of Illinois to be commissioners to make inquiry and report upon the feasibility of a deep water canal between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean, under the act approved March 2 last.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

"The Semi-Weekly Post," 104 numbers, $1 a year, will be sent from this date until January 1, 1897, for the price of one year's subscription, $1, a cost less than 1c a copy. It is published on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and in one week a subscriber receives 128 columns of the best reading matter that long time and experience can obtain. The leading political and fiction writers of America find a place in its columns. tf

As white as pearls her dainty teeth;
Her ruby lips with roses vie;
Her mouth quite kissable; her breath
As sweet as gales from Araby.
But nothing strange in this appears—
For she's used SOZODONT for years.

COAL AND CASH AT SALTSBURG.

WILLS DISPOSING OF FIVE ESTATES WERE PROBATED HERE YESTERDAY.

SOME BIG DAMAGE SUITS.

The Supreme Court's Term Is Drawing to a Close.

AN ECHO OF A LOCAL STRIKE.

An affidavit of defense was filed yesterday in the suit of the Saltsburg bank against John C. Jamison, an action to recover $3,355 65 on notes. The defendant claims the attempt to force him to pay the notes as a personal debt is a gross wrong and a fraud upon him. He says that when the Saltsburg coal company was started, certain stockholders of the bank with others, started a store to sell miners' supplies, and he was placed in charge as agent. An account was opened in the bank and the store company was given a credit of $2,000, but he does not know whether a deposit for that amount was made or not.

Jamison checked out the account and conducted the business of the store company as agent, and the note sued on was signed by him as agent, and the plaintiffs are now seeking to recover from him individually.

Five wills were probated: Lewis Smith, deceased, leaves all his property to his children. Thomas Weithaus, late of Millvale, leaves his property to his wife. S. Craig, late of Turtle Creek, bequeaths his property to his wife until their son becomes of age, and then it is to be divided equally between them. Henry Schelbel, deceased, who resided on Mt. Troy, leaves his property to his wife. In case she marries again two-thirds of the estate goes to their daughter, Mary. Annie E. Bordham, deceased, bequeaths to Sarah McMillan $100 and a lot on Bennett street, Pittsburg; Annie E. Smith, $100 for use of Zella M. Smith, and a lot on Bennett street, near Homewood avenue; and to John C. W. Mason, store and lot on Monroe avenue, Bellevue. Rosanna Mauch, deceased, gives St. Michael's Roman Catholic church, $150 for masses; St. Joseph's orphan asylum, Pittsburg, $50, and each of her six children $500.

Attorney B. C. Christy yesterday filed an answer to the suit of Carrie Weller to recover $1,632. Christy says the amount collected by him was $1,682, and he claims credit for $1,787, charging the plaintiff with owing him $94. The credits are: Fees $132, indebtedness of plaintiff's to defendant $555, cash paid to plaintiff $865, and bills paid at her request $250.

In the case of Sarah Woodside against T. P. Davis, Benjamin Updegrove and Theodore A. Sprague, Judge Ewing handed down a decision granting a new trial as to Davis and refusing it as to the other defendants. The plaintiff sued to recover the value of a store which she is said to have traded the defendants for worthless building loan stock. Judge Ewing said there was no room to doubt that Sprague and Updegrove practiced fraud upon the plaintiff.

Judge Kennady refused a preliminary injunction in the case of the Beth Hamedrish Hagodal congregation against George Faulhauber. The order was asked for to restrain the defendant from selling a lot of ground in the Seventh ward, Pittsburg.

William Fincke and his wife, Mary B. Fincke, sued the Pittsburg & Western railway company for $20,000 damages. The plaintiffs claim a spark from one of the defendant's locomotives started the fire which destroyed their icehouse and a number of other buildings with their contents on May 24. Fincke brings a separate suit for $1,000 damages for the loss of a two-story frame stable.

A bond for $120,000 was filed in the orphans' court in the matter of the guardianship of Bessie G. Carnahan, minor. Carrie Jay Carnahan was appointed guardian.

Mary Rushton and Henry Rushton entered suits against the city of Allegheny to recover heavy damages. Mrs. Rushton asks for $30,000 and her husband wants $10,000. On May 12, 1895, Mrs. Rushton stepped on a covering over a coal hole on Federal street. The covering tilted and the woman fell across the iron grating. She sustained permanent internal injuries.

In common pleas court No. 1 there was a verdict for the defendant in the case of S. A. Acor against C. F. Roberts, an action to recover damages for false arrest. The case of Emanuel Jackson and others against the Pittsburg & Birmingham traction company is on trial before Judge Slowe. It is an action to recover damages for the death of the mother of the plaintiff.

An affidavit of defense was filed in the suit of Mrs. Fannie Katz against James W. Johnston, an action to recover from the defendant certain profits alleged to have accrued from the sale of real estate placed in Johnston's hands. The latter denies alleged irregular transactions, and also denies any indebtedness to the plaintiff.

ECHO OF A STRIKE.

The Supreme Court Closing the Term's Business.

The supreme court heard arguments in nine cases yesterday, leaving 17 cases yet to be heard, all of which have been placed on the list for to-day. It is not expected that all of the cases will be disposed of to-day, but an effort will be made to complete the work of the present term to-morrow, when the supreme court will adjourn.

An order was made yesterday reversing the lower court in the case of the New York and Cleveland gas coal company against the United mine workers. The decree dissolving the preliminary injunction is set aside and the lower court instructed to proceed and place the findings of facts and law on record.

The case is one which excited intense interest during the mining trouble in this county and state last spring. The fight was between the miners and W. P. Dermitt, as manager of the mining interests. The question involved was the right possessed by the strikers to cause the miners of the appellant company, who had signed a contract with their employers, to leave their work by persuasion and by demonstrations made in the vicinity of the mines.

The coal company, the plaintiff below, secured a preliminary injunction, which was dissolved by Judge Slagle. At the time the conclusion was considered a great victory for the miners. Soon after the differences were adjusted, but not before the case was taken to the supreme court on a certiorari. The decision of the court below was rendered without an opinion.

The case of Adda L. Hays, now Adda L. Cochran, against A. C. Hays and Harry J. Hays, argued yesterday, involves the title to a valuable piece of property on Chatham street. The plaintiff alleges that a series of frauds had been perpetrated on her and sought relief through a bill in equity, asking that certain mortgages be declared void. The case of John Huckestein against the Nunnery hill incline plane company, is an action to recover damages for the defendant's failure to allow him to complete a contract. The case of Samuel Hamilton against the Carnegie steel company is an action in which the plaintiff recovered a verdict of $10,000 for personal injuries. The following cases were also argued:

Frank D. Hartman, assignee of John O. Slemmons, against the Safe deposit and trust company of Pittsburg, an action to determine the meaning and intent of the will of the late Caroline A. Slemmons; H. W. L. McCloskey against the Chautauqua lake ice company, an action to recover damages for personal injuries; Henrietta Durst against the Carnegie steel company, an action to recover damages for the death of the plaintiff's husband; Charles C. Hahne an dothers against A. F. Meyer, an action on an account; Francis Gannon's executors against the Central presbyterian church of McKeesport, an action on a mechanic's lien; Levi Bird Duff against A. C. Patterson and wife, an action in ejectment.

THE ELECTION AS SUMMED UP.

Detailed Totals of the City and County Votes on Both Tickets.

The election returns of Allegheny county were not all within reach last night. The returns from Pittsburg and Allegheny city were all in, but a dozen or more remote districts are yet to come. However, the figures will not be greatly affected. The returning board who will count the votes will be organized this morning and work will be commenced this afternoon. It is probable that Judges Ewing, White and Slagle will conduct the count. The computed returns show the following results:

	Pittsburg.	Allegheny.	Boroughs.	Townships.	Totals.
State Treas.—					
Haywood	16,582	5,327	5,073	3,515	30,771
Meyers	5,221	1,615	1,908	1,129	9,997
Sup. Court—					
Beaver	16,692	5,500	5,319	5,542	30,450
Willard	17,381	5,557	5,332	3,619	31,804
Wickham	16,720	5,595	5,363	3,389	31,176
Rice	16,483	5,403	5,276	3,540	30,847
Reeder	16,262	5,497	5,278	3,571	30,651
Orlady	14,748	4,829	5,319	3,480	28,438
Magee	8,528	2,289	2,299	1,151	14,805
Bechtel	4,408	1,478	2,169	1,139	9,176
Smith	4,402	1,597	2,145	1,130	9,182
Noyes	4,398	1,505	2,142	1,101	9,146
Moorhead	4,392	1,597	2,140	1,140	9,251
Yerkes	4,403	1,587	2,064	1,119	9,156
Coroner—					
McDowell	13,430	3,766	2,511	2,837	22,544
Grasbing	5,189	2,248	1,965	1,197	11,599
Sawyer	4,397	1,476	2,077	972	8,922

Democrats of the best judgment in this community express substantially the same opinions as to the relative insignificance of results on this election. As to the local concerns, they suggest that no argument is needed to explain the ability of the Republican organization to hold its intrenched and fortified position as the majority party. They say the bosses can command their voting resources at will, while the people, who are not the political chattels of the ring, cannot be induced to show their strength when there are no stirring issues involved in the contest.

From interviews with representative men of both parties, it is manifest that the local managers of the Republican party keenly appreciate the fact that their real troubles are now to begin, in the active canvass for the pending municipal elections. The Democratic leaders are confident, and the organization in city and county will be bettered in preparation for the city contest.

AN AFTERCLAP.

Some Little Friction Following the Election in Allegheny.

Allegheny carried the bond issue successfully at Tuesday's election, but there's an afterclap, as the city has made no provision for paying the members of the election board for their services. In consequence there was a highly indignant crowd of election officers in Allegheny yesterday afternoon. It has been the custom whenever the city voted on any measure at a regular election to allow members of the election boards a day's pay for the extra service the special vote involved. This pay was additional to what they got from the county as election officers. Yesterday when the judges of election boards presented their pay sheets to Controller Brown, to get warrants for the payment of the judges, inspectors and clerks of the board, the controller refused to receive them. He said there was no law or city ordinance requiring him to allow pay for such services. Mr. Brown told them an ordinance appropriating a sum for this purpose would have to be enacted. Then it was emphatically declared if the election officers had known they would receive no pay, no return of the bond vote would have been made. Mr. Brown contended that the law required them to do the work, pay or no pay.

Councilman Henry Fielding informed "The Post" reporter that he would prepare the necessary ordinance and present it at the meeting of common council this afternoon. It will cost the city between $1,000 and $1,500 to pay the election boards, rents, etc.

In speaking of the bond issue yesterday, Mayor Kennedy said: "It will be two years at least before any of the bonds voted for yesterday will be issued. This bond issue only insures that the work will be continued after next year. The bond money can be spent only for improving the streets in the old city district, and not along California avenue and other recently added wards. No portion of this amount is to be used in building the new bridge on California avenue at Woods Run. The sum of $20,000 was appropriated by councils especially for the construction of this bridge, and it will cost only $16,000. Every ward will receive some attention in the way of paving streets next year. In the Eighth ward, in which so much opposition was shown to the bond issue, three streets were paved last summer—Ohio and Main streets and River avenue. Probably more work was done there than in any other ward in the city.

Advance in Iron Ore.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov 4.—As the result of a conference held in Cleveland between leading Lake Superior producers, Bessemer ore prices for next season's delivery on various grades will rule at least $1 higher than at the opening of the present season. Non-Bessemer producers are not in the agreement, but will benefit by it. There is certain to be a great scarcity of Bessemer ore by spring.

MR. INGERSOLL ALERT AS EVER.

**HOW HE ANSWERED A CON

BIG DERRICKS FOR CANAL WORK.

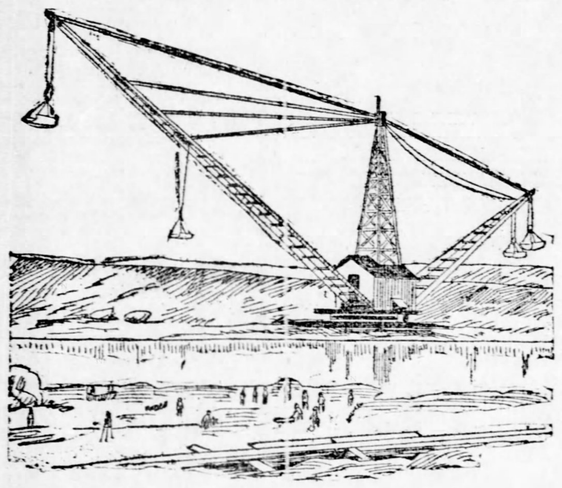
THE MONSTER STRUCTURES USED ON THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE DITCH.

A NOVEL FLYING MACHINE.

Method of Keeping Battery Cells Filled Without Trouble.

SCRAPS OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

When the work of building the Lake Erie and Ohio river canal, whether it be a ship canal or a ditch for barge traffice, is begun, a deal of expensive and gigantic machinery will be employed. Perhaps there will be some entirely new devices, but, if there are not, the machinery now known to canal engineers will be highly efficacious and extremely interesting. In the work of excavating the Chicago drainage canal much of the work is done by six high-power derricks, by means of which remarkable results have been accomplished, the record for two months' work being 267,900 cubic yards of solid rock. One of the most efficient, a double-boom traveling derrick, is shown in the cut herewith. This



DOUBLE STEEL BOOM TRAVELING DERRICK.

derrick is erected on a platform or frame, which is carried on rollers that travel on temporary timbers or skids laid on the berm. On this frame is a turntable, which carries the main floor or platform of the derrick, to which are attached the superstructure and machinery. The rack of this turntable is 28 feet in diameter, and by means of it vertical pinions, operated by two 8x8-inch vertical engines, revolve the derrick on its axis. The superstructure of the derrick consists of a pyramidal center tower of timber framework 118 feet high from apex to track, and of two-trussed steel booms 164 feet and 155 feet long respectively. Two fall blocks are hung from each boom, the lines going to the hoisting engines on the platform, and there are also the proper sheaves and connections for raising and lowering the booms. The engine has four winding drums, two adjacent to each boom, on each pair of which the ropes from the two skips of each respective boom are wound, the object being to lift both skips on one boom and lower both skips from the end of the other boom simultaneously while the derrick is being revolved. When the proper point for dumping has been reached by the loaded skips, they are automatically dumped, and the loaded ones are attached to the tackle of the other boom by the workmen in the cut. There is an all-steel derrick also. The mast is 130 feet high and the booms 120 feet long, and all are trussed. This superstructure is mounted on a timber platform, which can be skidded along the canal bank on rollers. The power machinery is placed in a house separate from the derrick, but also mounted on rollers.

Side-Saddles Made Safe.

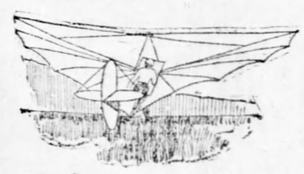
All lady riders are acquainted with the inconvenience which is occasioned—to say nothing of the possible danger—by their saddles frequently turning round or shift-

Adjusting Her Girth Strap.

ing, although these troubles are not likely to occur often to girths which are really well made. In a lady's saddle it is absolutely necessary that the girths should be sufficiently tight. Miss Elvira Guerra, of Paris, has recently invented the saddle shown in the accompanying cut, by which, the Philadelphia "Record" says, it is possible to adjust the girth while in the saddle. According to this lady's construction, the saddle is supplied with an opening on one side through which the rider cannot only herself pull the straps of the girths to the required tightness, but do so herself even better than anyone else can manage it for her. The saddle is so made that it is impossible at a glance to detect any difference in its appearance from that of an ordinary saddle.

A Flying Machine.

An English paper says Percy S. Pilcher, lecturer on marine engineering at Glasgow university, has produced two winged creat-



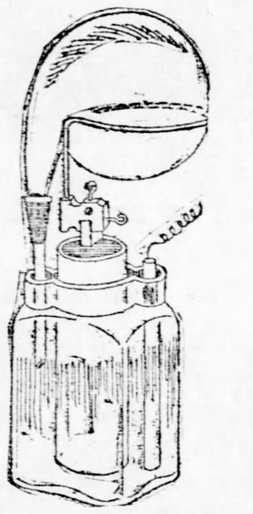
Soaring Like a Bird.

ures, and by their aid has taken sundry flights in midair. At times he has risen to an altitude of 20 feet, occasionally hovered kite-like for a space and then descended on the spot he left; while upon other trials he has hastened before the breeze for considerable distances ere regaining his feet. Mr. Pilcher's machines are light structures of wood and steel, supporting a vast spread of wing and braced with piano wire. The wings of themselves, which are made of nainsook—a sort of muslin originaly manufactured in India—have an area of 150 square feet; and each machine possesses a vertical and horizontal rudder of circular shape, the one cutting the other at right angles. The former, which is rigid, serves to keep the machine's head to the wind, while the latter arrests an inclination to pitch sideways—a common vice in all like inventions. The great difficulty with winged aeronauts is the uncertain quality of the wind, for a steady, unvarying breeze is never to be calculated upon. Indeed, the sudden, unexpected side puff often brought disaster in its train to Mr. Pilcher until he hit upon a means of circumventing it. He now draws his wing tips in with a bend, which renders a flying machine safer and more stable.

Speaking generally, these experiments in flying or soaring are being made with a view to master the art of aerial balance and safe landing. Then, when the golden era dawns, when a screw propeller or flapping wings are introduced and a power discovered to work them, men like Mr. Pilcher will spring gayly aloft in emulation of the carrier or tumbler pigeon, and put a girdle round the earth in a morning. May the necessary discovery of a new power be speedily made! Meantime, Mr. Pilcher, on a fresh pair of wings with a sail area of no less than 200 feet, pursues his plucky experiments at Cardross, in Dumbartonshire, before numerous admirers.

Battery Cells Kept Filled.

Battery cells for electric bells or other purposes are quickly exhausted unless constantly watched and replenished. In order to avoid the continuous care of such cells, B. Egger, in Vienna, has invented an automatic refilling attachment, shown here-

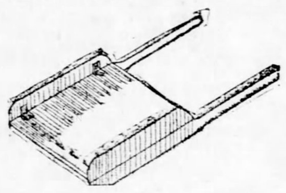


To Keep the Battery Cells Filled.

with. It is simplicity itself, and consists of a glass bulb held in place by an upright wire loop. This bulb is filled with the liquid with which the batteries are replenished, which differes with the various systems. A tube which can be regulated to suit, reaches into the cell proper, up to the height at which the fluid is to be kept. As soon as the level in the battery sinks on account of use or evaporation, the supply from above fills up the space until the tube is again immersed, when no more liquid will descend. Since evaporation is avoided in the bulb, such a battery will now last for years instead of having to be refilled every now and then.

This Shovel Will Last.

A paragraph going the rounds of the press says Rudyard Kipling's favorite exercise is snow-shoveling. Most everyone likes to shovel snow a little bit, if he has a good shovel. The life of the snow-shovel is always short, because the scraping of it over the rough pavement wears off its edge, and it is then unfit for usefulness.



Improved Snow Shovel.

The shovel invented by Joseph E. Tarr, of Philadelphia, has what he calls a wear guard, as shown in the cut. These consist of blades on the under side of the shovel, which act as a bearing for it.

Civilization Will Bring Bliss.

"Strange as it may appear," says M. de Guerville in his account of Japanese women, "a kiss is an unknown thing in Japan—not unknown to the gay maidens of Yokohama, Kobe or Nagasaki, who have so much to do for the amusement of foreigners, but unknown to the Japanese in general. A lover never kisses his sweetheart; a mother never kisses her child."

Not So Easily Frightened.

Joe Chamberlain, my Jo-Joe,
Don't think a Maxim gun
The doctrine of Monroe, Joe,
Will start upon the run.
Joe Chamberlain, my Jo-Joe,
The maxim best for you
Is, not to bite off more, Joe,
Than you can safely chew.

—San Francisco Examiner.

MILLIONS OF FOSSIL FORMS.

SOME WONDERFUL BEDS OF CARBONIFEROUS PLANTS NEAR PITTSBURG.

THE DEPOSIT AT CARNEGIE.

Ferns of Millions of Years Ago Are Preserved.

OTHER FOSSILS IN ABUNDANCE.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

The discovery of innumerable fossil remains of prehistoric animal and vegetable life deep in the bowels of the earth, and solidly imbedded in the rocky walls of mountain ridges that have been lifted up by subterranean disturbances of lateral compressions, was something that astonished the savants of the middle ages, and caused them to doubt the reality of what could be plainly discerned by the naked eye. Long before geology undertook to explain the nature of such phenomena the simple-minded sheep-herders of the mountain regions of France, Spain and Italy had noticed the countless thousands of sea shells that had been exposed by the weathering of the rocks, and scattered about by disintegration of the formations that originally contained them; and they imagined the shells to be a strong proof of the Noachian deluge. Later on, when an Italian philosopher ventured the suggestion that the shells were originally laid down in the sea, and afterward elevated by changes in the terrestrial topography, his views were bitterly ridiculed by men who were known as great scholars and scientific reasoners. The novelty of such a proposition was too much for even a man like Voltaire, who, without ridiculing the ideas of the Italian father of geology, ventured to suggest that perhaps the shells had been carried to the mountain top by pious pilgrims returning from the shores of the Atlantic or the Mediterranean. It remained for Hugh Miller and others to complete the fact, partly demonstrated by the Italian, and prove to the world that the rocks on high mountain tops had once been under water, and that the fossils which they contained represented the ancient life of the sea.

Some of the most remarkable fossil deposits are found in America, and particularly in the western part of the United States, where discoveries have been made that astonished the thinking world. The amazing deposits of the Bad Lands and the upper Green river region have so often been described that there is no use for a repetition. Here, at home, or so nearly at home that the curious Pittsburger can go any day and see for himself, we have rock formations crowded with the remains of the fauna and flora of the ages of long ago. Pennsylvania's fossil plant beds have yielded up more interesting specimens than those of any other state, probably because the coal beds here have been more generally mined and developed. Some of the most remarkable of these plant beds are within a short distance of Pittsburg.

The wonderful bed slightly west of Carnegie was discovered and described by the writer several years ago, and since that time the widening of a cut on the main line of the Panhandle railroad has exposed a large section of the shale-bed, which is literally crowded with the perfect impressions of plant life that flourished on this earth millions of years ago. The least educated man must be impressed by the countless thousands of perfect stone ferns in the debris of the shattered rock. So perfectly are the leaves and fronds preserved that even the delicate tracing of the serated edges may be plainly discerned with the naked eye. This great plantbed is not close to any coal strata, and cannot be taken as a proof of the direct vegetable origin of our great beds of bituminous fuel. Plant-beds are mostly local deposits having no great extent, while on the contrary our western Pennsylvania coal beds are remarkably persistent and uniform over a vast expanse of territory.

In Lawrence, Beaver and Butler counties there are some very interesting plant-beds, from which many valuable specimens have been taken. The great bed at Cannelton, on the Ohio line, has furnished more specimens than any other formation in the world. This bed was found by Mr. Mansfield, the owner of the cannel coal industry at that point. He became interested in the preservation of the specimens, and to his untiring energy as a collector the world owes much of its knowledge of paleozole plant life. In Lawrence county the writer discovered several interesting plant-beds some years ago. The greatest is in the vicinity of Wampum, and the exposure is directly in the bed of a small stream that comes tumbling from the steep wooded heights that rise above that picturesque little town.

The deposit lies nearly midway between the Homewood sandstone and the Ferriferous limestone, and consists of a rough shale-bed with numerous hard rounded accretions. In this formation are perfect fossil plants in almost inconceivable variety. Great fronds of arboresent ferns of a tropical species that must have been larger than any of the curious plants in the Phipps conservatory lie there so perfectly photographed on the rocks that if care could be exercised in excavating specimens several feet long might be obtained. Leaves are as numerous as those in a forest after a November rain storm, and there are branches and fragments of tree trunks and great sea rushes scattered in profusion all through the bed, which is, perhaps, from seven to ten feet in depth and of unknown extent, as it is bounded by great hills rising almost perpendicularly from the narrow gulch through which the little rivulet finds a rugged path down to the Beaver river.

The other Lawrence county beds are not far from New Castle and, while not quite so large or so crowded with impressions, are as interesting in their way, as they contain other kinds of plants preserved in a finer-grained rock which has better preserved the delicate outlines of the plants. From specimens taken from this bed botanists have been able to study the same wonderful characteristics of plant life that are noticeable in living vegetation. There seems to have been that same proportion in the sexes that predominates the fern family at present, and some of the fossil plants bear a most striking resemblance to living species. Up in the romantic gorge of Hickory creek, a short distance from Lawrence Junction, the only specimens of that beautiful fossil plant called anularia that are known to exist in that part of the state have been discovered.

In this same vicinity there is an irregularly imbedded sandstone which is crowded with the fragments of the trunks of trees that flourished in the carboniferous age. Here are numerous sections of calamites, a bamboo-like tree that flourished in the remote geological epochs. The joints, occurring at regular intervals, and the straight intermediate ridge-like grain are features strikingly similar to the bamboo of the present day. With the calamites are found curious leaf impressions, which are supposed to have been the leaves that grew at the articulations of the carboniferous plant, just as they grow at the joints of a corn stalk in our day.

Not less interesting than the fossil plants are the remains of organic life found in the limestones and shales, crinoidal stems and fish scales, with occasional sections of the vertebra of paleozoic reptiles, which has already been described in "The Sunday Post." There are meny beds of black shale crowded with shells that must have originated in brackish water, as they bear the well-known ear marks of the present marine forms of molluscan life.

As noted above, with reference to the plant beds, a curious feature of nearly all these fossil deposits is the fact that they are local or sporadic, having with but few exceptions no general extent. Why they should be plentiful in one place and generally lacking in another is a difficult matter for the scientists to explain. The theory has been suggested that perhaps after these creatures had perished, owing to some change in the nature of the elements in which they lived, their remains were carried to certain places by the currents of estuaries or the open seas and deposited in vast quantities in eddies or shoals. One thing appears certain, and that is that the ferriferous limestone was altogether a shore deposit. In this great rock very few perfect forms of fossil remains are discovered. The crinoids and fish remains found almost perfect in other limestone formations are broken in fragments and tossed about in confusion, just like the remains that are found on the beach of some coral island of the Pacific after a tremendous storm.

There are enough interesting facts in the above-described geological phenomena to keep the scientists hard at work in the effort to explain them for many years to come.

T. E. MALONE.

THE LAST KICK.

I'll cure yo' ob kickin'! I'll tie dat hitchin' weight to yer hine foot.

Now jist lemme see yo' hist yer heels!

Dat mule kin kick yit, sho.

!!!!!!!!

He's cured ob kickin' now, an' dis nigger am ruint.

SPOILED MONEY IS INTERESTING.

OFTENTIMES THERE IS A STORY OUT OF THE COMMON CONNECTED WITH IT.

THE HALVES OF THREE BILLS.

A Thousand Dollars Redeemable, but No One to Claim It.

HOW CURRENCY IS DAMAGED.

Correspondence of The Post.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The redemption division of the treasury is forever productive of new romances. Hardly a week passes that something odd and novel does not turn up there. Not seldom it is an incident that might afford to a novelist a theme for a romance. Spoiled money, which people naturally are anxious to have replaced, brings to light many phases of human nature, both comic and tragic.

Only last week one of these romances reached its denouement. It had been running along for more than two years; for it was as far back as September, 1893, that a New York dealer in old coins and currency sent to the treasury the equivalent of $25. It was in a rather queer shape, consisting of the right-hand halves of one $10 and two $20 bills. It was evident that the original notes had been deliberately cut in two with a knife or a pair of scissors. Of course the half notes were redeemed, the treasury returning $25 in crisp new bills to the New York dealer.

Under the law a spoiled note is redeemable at full value if as much as three-fifths of it is presented. If the fragment is less than three-fifths and more than two-fifths of the whole, one-half of the face is paid for it. Less than two-fifths of a bill is worth nothing, unless it can be proved that the balance has been destroyed. Such proof must consist in a thoroughly credible story, supported by the affidavit of the loser and by testimony of reputable citizens as to his character. Even with such precautions the government is sometimes cheated, but though fraud of this kind is frequently attempted, it is almost certain to be found out and punished.

Ordinarily the spoiled money that has been redeemed is promptly destroyed by boiling and grinding it to pulp. But in any case that looks suspicious, the fragments are filed away and preserved, to cover the possibility that something may turn up to shed light on the puzzle. That is what was done with the halves of $50 received from the New York dealer. They were put on a shelf for reference, and for the time being the matter dropped out of sight. Two years elapsed and they were practically forgotten, until the other day a fresh consignment, consisting of the left-hand halves of one $10 and two $20 bills reached the treasury. They came all the way from Kansas, and the explanation accompanying them was clear and succinct enough.

One Rogue Caught.

A well-to-do farmer in Kansas presented at his town bank the three half notes described, which bore marks of burning along the edges toward the middle of each bill. He explained that he had been engaged in burning brush in a field. He had taken off his waistcoat and hung it on a fence. It fell down, and in his absence from the spot the fire, spreading through the grass, partly burned the waistcoat and the money in the pocket. The cashier of the bank, being a notary public, wrote out an affidavit reciting these circumstances, which the farmer signed and swore to. The affidavit was then forwarded to Washington with a claim for the full value of the damaged bills—$50.

On the face of it the story was entirely credible and well calculated to accomplish its purpose; but there was a contingency on which the farmer hardly could have reckoned. What cause had he to imagine that the other halves of these same notes might be on a shelf in the redemption division of the treasury? Mr. Relyea, the chief, went to the files and put his hand on them in a moment. The halves sent in by the New York dealer and those received from the Kansas farmer had belonged to the same bills originally. The artless agriculturist had caught himself in his own trap.

The matter was at once put into the hands of the United States district-attorney for Kansas. That official began an investigation, but hesitated to prosecute the supposed guilty man because the latter was an old settler, a large property owner and bore an unimpeachable character. Nevertheless, the treasury insisted on pushing the case, and a warrant was issued for the farmer's arrest on the charge of trying to defraud the government. Mr. Relyea was notified that he would be required to appear with the halved notes and the original affidavit, which were expected to furnish complete evidence of perjury on the part of the accused. Last week, however, he received a telegram from the district-attorney, stating that the farmer had pleaded guilty.

A Theory That May Explain.

The story seems to end at this point, but a very interesting part of it remains as yet wholly envolved in mystery. How did it happen that the unfortunate person in Kansas became possessed of those halves of $50? Only one theory suggests itself. The irrepressible activity of the green-goods propaganda is well known. It is safe to say that no well-to-do farmer in the United States has failed to receive inviting circulars offering counterfeit money printed from stolen government plates, and of so excellent a quality as to be beyond detection by experts. Of course the green-goods people have no counterfeits to sell; all they want is to get hold of the unsuspecting Mr. Hayseed and fleece him. A favorite method of theirs is to cut a good note in two and send half of it as a sample of their "goods" to the intended victim. It may be that the Kansas farmer nibbled as such a bait, but he refused finally to bite, retaining the divided cash that had been forwarded to him. The green-goods men in New York disposed of the halves which they had retained by selling them to the dealer aforesaid, while the farmer held on to his for some time before he could decide what to do with them. Probably, if he had not come by them in this dubious way he would have presented them for redemption in a legitimate fashion. As it was, if he had done so, no questions would have been asked, and he would have come out just $25 ahead of the green-goods enterprise.

So here is a mystery accounted for easily enough, supposing the theory to be correct. Much more difficult is it to explain how in June of this year the sum of $1,000 came to be scattered along the lake front of Chicago, torn into small scraps in such a manner as to leave no doubt that the destruction of the cash was intentional. Early in the morning of the 28th day of that month two colored laborers named Brown and Campbell were walking along the shore south of Twenty-fourth street when they noticed some scraps of green paper blowing about. Looking further, they discovered a good many more pieces, which were distributed for a distance of a couple of blocks. After some hours of patient search, they had gathered enough to represent in a respectable manner two notes for $500 each, two more for $20 each and one for $10.

They took the fragments to the subtreasury, supposing that they could claim the face value of the money. Imagine their disgust when they were informed that the fact of having found it gave them no title whatever to the cash. It was evident that they were honest men, and memoranda of their story was taken down. Later a fisherman picked up several other pieces of the same notes on the lake front in the same neighborhood, and these also were handed in at the subtreasury. All of them were forwarded to the redemption division at Washington, where they are now held and awaiting a claimant. They have been pasted together on sheets of paper in such a shape as to show what parts are present and what are missing. There is not enough left of the ten and of the twenties to make it practicable to redeem them; but the two notes for $500 each are all right. The owner has only to present the requisite evidence, and $1,000 in new money will be paid to him.

Up to date, however, no claimant has appeared. This seems extraordinary. Why should not the owner demand what belongs to him, no matter how the loss was incurred? There seems to be only one plausible theory. It sometimes happens that a man of ordinarily regular habits goes on what is known in Chicago as a "bender." Alcohol makes him reckless; he lights cigars with bank-notes and commits various imprudences. Next day he is sorry, and, if he can find any fragments of the burned bills, he sends them to the treasury for redemption. Affidavits reciting such a method of loss frequently reach the redemption division. In such fashion it may have come about that a Chicago citizen of wealth and good repute tore up his "wad" and scattered it along the lake-front on the night of June 27 last. He prefers to let the money go rather than own up to so insane a frolic.

Singed in a Stove.

The first "stove case" for this season reached the redemption division last week. Mr. Quong Sing, a New York laundryman, residing at 182 Sixth avenue, about a fortnight ago wrapped $425 in notes in a silk handkerchief and put it into a stoveppe on his premises. His assistant in the washee, washee business, not knowing that the money was there, built a fire in the stove one chilly morning, and the bills were partly destroyed. Enough of them was left, however, to make identification easy, and Quong will get his cash back. He is a lucky Chinaman, for, as the records of the treasury show, the domestic stove is the most efficient destroyer of money in existence. People, especially in rural districts, will insist on employing it for the purpose of safe deposit, and sooner or later the family's savings are apt to go up in smoke. Nearly always the bills are reduced to hopeless ashes, involving total loss. About 100 cases of this kind are referred to the redemption division every year.

The government is always willing and even anxious to replace spoiled money if it can possibly be identified. The skill of the women employed in this work at the treasury department is little short of marvelous. One lady, Mrs. Brown, attends to all the burned notes. Patiently she picks out scrap after scrap from a mass of charred fragments such as any ordinary person would regard as hopeless. One by one she pasts them on paper, assembling the pieces of each note on a sheet by itself and trying to "restore" the greenback as a naturalist would build up an extinct animal from a few fossil remains. Even a portion that is hardly more than ash may still show the engraved design. When she is done, it remains to be determined how many of the bills shall be considered as properly identified. In the case of a bank-note the name of the bank must be ascertained.

Money Hard to Identify.

In this kind of labor powerful magnifying glasses are often called into requisition. A note that has been chewed up by a baby is apt to be a difficult subject to tackle. Babies destroy a good deal of money in this way every year, and the same may be said of puppy-dogs. They have an equal disregard of value as represented by currency. Goats eat money now and then, and so do cows. Mice are particularly destructive. They like to make nests out of paper cash, and this practice is encouraged by people who hide their savings in walls and under floors. Birds would seem to have a similar inclination, judging from a rather odd happening of only a few weeks ago. An employe of the sub-treasury in Cincinnati, named Turpin, was shaving himself one sunny afternoon, when a robin flew in at the window. It flew out again a moment later, and it did not occur to Turpin to suspect the bird when he discovered that a $10 bill which he had taken from his waistcoat pocket and placed on the center-table was gone. A few days later, however, a storm blew a robin's nest out of a tree near the front porch. It was picked up, and the missing bill was found incorporated in its material. Though a good deal damaged, it was redeemed subsequently.

One day last summer lightning entered the house of a farmer in Maryland. In a frolicsome mood it flashed through a cupboard and burned a slice out of a $2 silver certificate. The strip burned was nearly two inches wide, lengthwise through the middle of the bill. The latter was redeemed afterward, the number and seal being entirely legible. To bury paper money is a mistake, because under such conditions it rots. Now and then a person is buried to death, and cash removed from the clothing of the corpse is sent in for redemption. The contents of a wallet dug up with the body of a murdered man afforded a rather disagreeable subject for investigation not long ago. A few months back an old woman named Groth died of a contagious disease at Rockford, Ill., and her clothes were burned. Subsequently it occurred to the heir to search the ashes, and remains of money were found. Twenty-five dollars of the amount represented was identified and redeemed. During the last year or two several consignments of money in minute bits have reached the redemption division, being sent in by banks whose safes had been treated with dynamite by burglars. An overdose of dynamite applied to a safe is apt to have such an effect—which ought to be a useful lesson to robbers.

RENE BACHE.

DID HE LOVE ONLY ONCE?

He Is Dead Now, but He Had Three Wives.

There are women in this advanced age of civilization who, the New York "Herald" says, are ready to hinder the efforts of reformers to abolish the funeral pyre of the Hindostanee.

A memorial meeting was held a few days ago in honor of a man who had been prominent in public work. His former colleagues and intimate friends filled the large platform. Among them sat his widow, weeping silently under her crepe veil. One after another the orators of the occasion laid tributes of eloquence at the altar of his memory. One, more inspired and with a longer speech than the rest, followed the history of his life from the time of his birth, "in the troublous days when all Europe was aghast at the sight of Napoleon striding over the ruins of empires to a universal throne."

"But the most important event of his life," he continued, "happened at a later date. It was at a fancy ball that he met, as he afterward said, the first and only love of his life. He was there disguised as a Highlander.

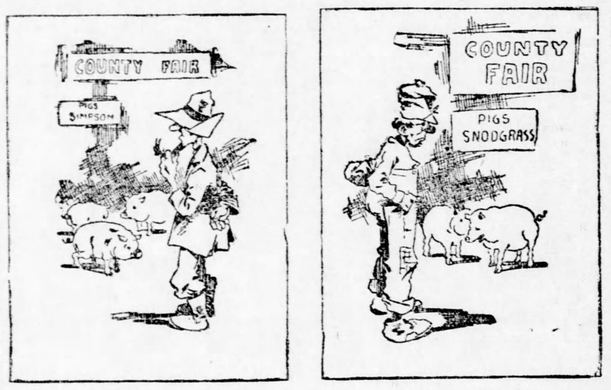
"What," he whispered, as someone tugged at his coat, but, getting no reply, he went on: "And the lady of his choice was dressed"—here there was another tug—"was dressed as a Turkish cigarette girl. After a short courtship they were married."

He then continued the eulogy of the youthful bride of the deceased in extravagant terms. When he sat down a neighbor orator whispered, "You forgot his widow."

"Oh, no, I didn't. I gave her a good sendoff."

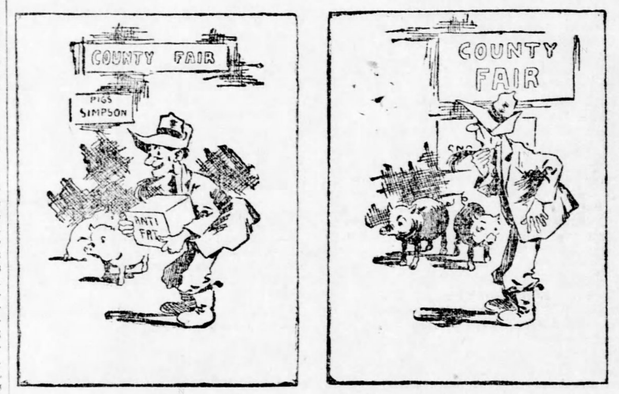
"Good heavens," exclaimed the orator, "this is his third wife!"

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY AT A FAIR.



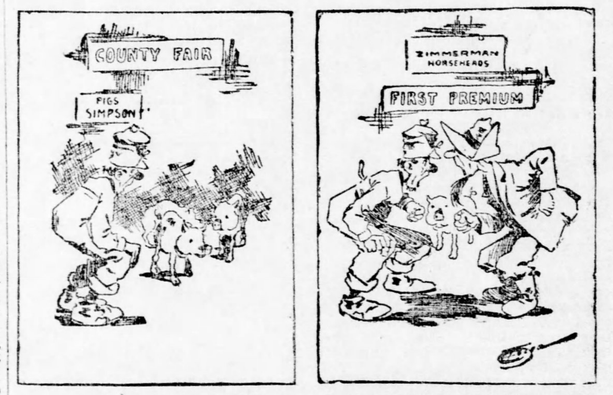
1—Said Farmer Snodgrass with a sigh,
"Them hogs of Simpson's take my eye.
They'll take first prize, too, mighty quick,
Unless I dope em' till they're sick."

2—He hurried off, and Simpson then
Came round to view the Snodgrass pen;
Said he, "They're poor but nice and white,
I'll fix 'em with hair-dye to-night."



3—Said Snodgrass, "This 'ere anti-fat
Will show them hogs where they are at;
This Simpson's gettin' most too fresh,
He'll think his hogs are losing flesh."

4—While just beyond they heard a cry
Where Snodgrass gazed with humid eye
On what was once pure Chester white,
Now stained with black as dark as night.



5—The morning came, and proudly then
Came Simpson to that honored pen,
To find his porkers thin and sad
As is the run of July shad.

6—Alas, when both had dried their eyes
E. Zimmerman lugged off the prize,
The while the crowd in rapture roared,
"Zim's pen is mightier than his sword."

AS TO CHANGES IN THE WEATHER.

FOSTER'S THEORIES SET FORTH, WITH A FORECAST FOR NOVEMBER.

MEANING OF DISTURBANCE.

Any Unusual Meteorological Condition Is Thus Described.

HOW TO WATER VEGETATION.

Correspondence of The Post.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 30.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to crosst the continent from October 30 to November 3, and from November 5 to 9.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about November 10, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 11th, great central valleys 12th to 14th, and eastern states 15th. This will be the notable disturbance of the month. By disturbance is not always meant a storm only, but that the even or average or, rather, the natural quiet of the atmosphere will be disturbed.

My calculations are made upon the theory that if there were no other disturbing influences than our sun and earth, we would have a sameness of weather with no sudden changes, no heavy rains and snows, only a very gradual change from summer's heat to winter's cold, and none of these excessive. Rainfall would be a mist, snows would be of frozen mist, no droughts and no floods, no excesses of any kind in weather changes.

Whatever departures from these very even weather conditions occur must come, as I see it, from the magnetic and electro-magnetic influences of the moon on the earth and of the other seven major planets on the sun and earth.

These departures from the even and gradually changing weather conditions I call disturbances, and one of these disturbances is what I have in mind when I say that from November 11 to 16 the principal disturbance of the month will cross the continent from west to east.

But so many people misunderstand plain English. Disturbance does not necessarily mean a storm, but a departure from the average or even weather conditions. When the temperature goes above or below the monthly average for a certain hour in the day that constitutes a disturbance.

A close study of my bulletins for October, or a glance at my October weather charts, will show that I predicted a gradual rise in the temperature and a decrease in the rainfall from the first of the month till about the 17th, when would occur a sudden drop in the temperature, with very warm weather in the great central valleys from 13th to 16th, earlier further west and later eastward.

These disturbances actually occurred, with no severe disturbances, up to the 18th, except through the northern parts of the United States. Many people misread the conditions under which my storm-wave predictions are made; they forget. Only the longitudes of storm-waves are predicted, as a rule. Their latitudes are seldom given. But the predictions of temperature and rainfall are local, for both longitude and latitude.

A storm-wave predicted for this (St. Joseph) or any other meridian may cross that meridian either through the southern or the northern states, and in either case be a complete verification of the forecast, if its eastern movement has been correctly forecasted.

All these disturbances move eastward, and if we can correctly predict within 24 hours of the eastward drift of the storm-wave, such predictions are of great importance, because the storm-waves govern all the other weather changes.

The low of the storm-wave is called, in these bulletins, the storm center. If that center, in its eastward drift, passes south of a locality, or after passing goes southeastward, the temperature will change to cooler while it is passing, and remain below normal until the next low approaches. If the low, or storm center, passes north of a locality, and after passing does not move southeastward, the temperature in that locality will be the reverse, or above average, till the next storm-wave.

With these explanations in mind, watch for the warm, dry period in November. Some rain in places at the beginning of the month, and generally cool. Then a general warming up west of the crest of the Rockies, the warm air moving northward, then eastward through Montana, and then southeastward through the great central valleys, culminating in high temperatures in these valleys about the 11th to 14th, and then a drop in the temperature of 25 to 40 degrees near the 15th to 17th, this warm wave drifting eastward into the Atlantic ocean within two to five days, followed by the cool or cold wave.

The long temperature curve of November is expected to begin about the first of the month with low temperatures in the great central valleys and eastward, then fluctuating up and down daily, and with each storm wave, the average rising to above about 11th to 14th, soon after which a sudden drop will occur and the average go steadily down until about the 27th. Following this the long curve temperature average will gradually rise again. These conditions will drift eastward, reaching the Atlantic from two to four days later.

These forecasts do not apply to the countries lying west of the Rocky mountain crest. The warm waves from the south pass through that country going northward just before they enter the great central valleys, but the planetary influences are not favorable at this time, to cold waves in California. Their cold waves will come later and at a time that will probably do more damage than they would in November.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 10th, great central valleys 12th, eastern states 14th. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 13th, great central valleys 15th, eastern states 17th.

It is a mistake to sprinkle the surface of lawns. The tap root of blue grass runs very deep, and that is the root that most needs the dampness, because it is the principal conductor of the electric current which carries the plant food into the vegetable growth through the buds, leaves, fruit and flowers. That current, after depositing the plant food in the vegetable, must find its way into the earth through the tap root and moist soil. The ground moisture, that which lies near the lower ends of the vegetable tap roots, will not come to the surface and evaporate so long as the surface soil is dry, but as soon as you sprinkle and dampen the surface soil then the ground water rises to the surface by capillary attraction and is evaporated with the moisture you have put on the surface soil, leaving the grass, or other vegetable growths, in worse condition than before. The sprinkler should not be used unless the soil can be moistened four to six inches deep for grasses and small vegetables and for trees one to two feet deep. The undertow irrigation is the only correct mode of artificially supplying water to vegetation. By this system the soil can be drained when it is too wet and correctly irrigated when it is too dry.

W. T. FOSTER.

English Meat Eaters.

It is declared that according to statistics the quantity of meat consumed in England "amounts to 119 pounds per head per annum."

Rouses One's Ire.

I'm very peacefully designed,
And I seldom care to spat,
Yet somehow always am inclined
To shoot the theater hat.

—Detroit Free Press.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

The Democratic party won't stand personal tyrannical bossism. This has been demonstrated many times, the latest being for the benefit of Senator Gorman. Boss rule is as obnoxious to Democracy as it is popular with Republicans.

San Francisco has held a big mass meeting to secure the Republican national convention next year. All parties are working to that end, and $80,000 has already been subscribed. A hundred enthusiastic Californians, selected from all parts of the state, will comprise the committee on promotion.

The state medical board at Harrisburg examined 680 graduating students of medicine to finally determine their qualifications before entering on active practice. Diplomas were refused to the large number of 94, which shows a heavy percentage of failures—one out of seven. This justifies the proposed extension of the college term from three to four years.

The Democrats have elected Judge Bailey to the common pleas court in Huntingdon county by a decided plurality. He overcame one of Governor Hastings's judicial dickers. And in Washington county Judge Taylor, another one, escapes by the skin of his teeth. Mr. R. W. Irwin made a splendid run, and his vote is a mark of confidence that any young man can take pride in.

Of the 34 speakers of the national house of representatives, comprising some of our greatest statesmen and popular public men, only one, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, became president of the United States. The Philadelphia "Bulletin" draws from this the lesson that "the personal antagonisms which the place engenders will leave Mr. Reed weaker next spring than he is to-day as a presidential possibility."

We are glad to announce that in Greene county Mr. R. L. Crawford, the Democratic candidate for common pleas judge, has been elected over Sayers, the Republican, by a small majority. It was reduced by bad faith in his own party, but we hope the Democracy of Greene county, now that the question has been determined, will live in perfect harmony, letting bygones be bygones. Revenges are foolish in politics.

Probably the best statement of the Monroe doctrine is contained in a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to President Monroe in 1823, the same year that the president put forth the policy in his message to congress, and probably written to approve it. Mr. Jefferson said:

> Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America north and south has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe and peculiarly her own. She should, therefore, have a system of her own separate and apart from that of Europe.

The two propositions here laid down contain the doctrine that the American people are pledged by tradition and the necessities of their situation to maintain, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must. The statement made by President Monroe goes a little more into particulars than is set forth in Mr. Jefferson's pithy letter. The substance of his message to congress in 1823 is that we look upon any attempt on the part of European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and that we could not view any interposition on their part for the purpose of oppressing or controlling in any other manner the destiny of independent American states in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin, representing a state having large interests in brewery enterprises, opposes an addition to the tax on beer on the ground that it would be unjust discrimination against an industry already heavily taxed, and he further insists that the proposed tax of $1 additional per barrel would not bring in much additional revenue, as it would decrease consumption. Last year there were consumed in this country 33,000,000 barrels of beer. An increase of the tax by $1 a barrel would add over $30,000,000 to the revenue and would entail very little additional cost for collection. A leading dealer of Pittsburg, discussing the subject, says the brewers would probably increase the price of their product, should the tax pass, 50 cents a barrel. This the retailers would pay, the brewers standing 50 cents of the increase. He does not think there would be any increase to consumers, as it would be impracticable. There are over 800 glasses of beer in a barrel, as drawn over the counter, and it would be impossible to assess the increased tax on the consumer. Therefore this additional $30,000,000 of revenue would come from the wealthy brewers and the retailers. They might make it up in other ways, but could not add anything to the cost of a glass of beer. Although the argument is all on one side, in favor of the tax, we do not believe congress will impose it. The big brewers are a big force in politics in all our American cities, and there is such a thing known in politics as "the saloon interest," which is about as selfish as well can be imagined. It believes the best place for a tax is on someone else. Senator Mitchell holds that, instead of increasing the tax on beer, the tax on sugar should be increased, and a new tax imposed on tea and coffee. He scouts the idea of a tax on raw wool, or an increased tax on woolen manufactures, and in that he is supremely right.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

They do not improve on further acquaintance. The news this morning indicates that Bradley has carried Kentucky for governor, with the legislature very close, but probably Democratic by a slight margin. If the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot, it will be because of the number of their hold-over senators. The closeness of the legislature, even if it is Democratic, as appears probable, makes it very uncertain whether Senator Blackburn, who stands for free coinage, can be re-elected. Hardin, if defeated for governor, owes his reverse to the inconsistent and contradictory position he assumed in the canvass, running as a free silver candidate on an anti-free silver platform. He got what he planned for.

The Republican majority in this state is loosely estimated at 160,000, which shows a Democratic gain of over 80,000 compared with last year, but there is not much comfort in the comparison. As to superior court judges, the official vote may be required to determine which Democrat is elected. The race for the lead appears to be between Judge Magee and Judge Yerkes. In Allegheny county Judge Magee ran ahead of his ticket about 5,000 votes, and Judge Orlady ran behind Judge Wickham some 3,000.

The general comment of the Democratic press is that the elections do not show that turn of the tidal wave hoped for. This is apparent. It is a fact that the treachery of Democratic senators on the tariff bill still hangs like a pall on the party. The Republican majorities will encourage that party to its most radical and arbitrary policies, strengthening bossism and making opportunities for corruption. That is the effect of great successes on that party. With the Democrats, as in 1894, in congress it leads to dissension and the spread of donkeyism rather than rascality. The principles of the party remain clear cut and undisputed articles of party faith. In that there is hope of the future.

WAR VESSELS ON THE LAKES.

The secretary of the navy has refused to consider the bid of the Detroit dry dock company to build one or more of the composite gunboats authorized by the last congress, and President Cleveland has sustained the secretary, on the ground that the construction of such vessels on the lakes would be in violation of the agreement entered into between the United States and Great Britain in 1817, which contains a stipulation that no war vessels shall be built by either power on the lakes. The treaty, we believe, allows on the lakes only the revenue vessels of the two powers, which are in no sense war vessels, but are utilized to enforce the customs laws and prevent smuggling.

It is said that as soon as congress meets steps will be taken by senators and representatives from all the states bordering on the lakes to abrogate the treaty, now more than 75 years old, under which the great lakes are apparently left in a defenseless condition, and are precluded from sharing in the advantages of the new navy. We do not see that this would be of any great advantage to the United States, for Great Britain, in the event of the abrogation of the treaty, could easily place its war vessels on the lakes by using the St. Lawrence river and the Welland canal, as well as the new Canadian canal connecting the lower lakes with Lake Superior. Probably the movement has for its purpose the securing of an appropriation from congress to establish a navy yard on the lakes, so as to be in a measure prepared for the eventualities of war. But even this would hardly be necessary, for there are ample private shipyards on the lakes that in an emergency could construct war vessels or alter the great lake steamers for war purposes. In case of war with Great Britain, both nations starting on an equality, it would take the United States but a short time to command the lakes from the St. Lawrence to Duluth. The advantages of the treaty as it stands appear to be with the United States rather than with Great Britain.

PARTIES IN THE SENATE.

While the house of representatives of the coming congress will be readily organized by the Republicans, it looks as if neither party could organize the senate without fusion with the Populists, to which the leaders of both parties are opposed. It is therefore likely that most of the present officers of the senate will be allowed to hold over, and that the committees will be rearranged by agreement between the Republicans and the Democrats. With one of the two Delaware seats vacant, the relative strength of parties in the senate stands: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 39; Populists, 6. The six Populists are: Allen of Nebraska, Butler of North Carolina, Jones and Stewart of Nevada, Peffer of Kansas and Tillman of South Carolina. The Republicans would be obliged to secure the votes of two of the gentlemen named to have a bare majority. This condition would not be altered if Dupont should be seated for Delaware. The case of Dupont cannot be decided without protracted debate, so that even in case of Utah sending two Republicans to the senate the Republicans would still be one short of a majority.

The Populist senators announce a purpose to maintain their organization, which they will be very likely to do in view of the presidential canvass next year. They must make a show of being an aspiring party at the least. The Populist senators no doubt would be entirely willing to make a coalition with the Democrats or Republicans, dividing the offices, but neither Democrats nor Republicans will venture on any such bargain. It would hurt them in the presidential contest to shoulder such a responsibility, with its possible consequences. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, perhaps indicates what will be the arrangement made by the two great parties in a recent talk on the organization. "I am in favor," said Senator Harris, "of the two parties appointing committees, which shall meet and agree upon a just and equitable organization of the senate, with a view of properly conducting the business of the body. The vacancies on committees must be filled, and the new senators must be assigned to committee places. I would have the organization do full justice to the Populist party, but am not in favor of making a combination with that party for the control of the senate, and through which combination their demands would have to be met. I do not think the Republican senators will be willing to make such a combination. In a senate where no party has a majority it is right and proper and sensible for the two dominant parties, in fact for the senate itself, to agree upon an organization just and equitable to all. I am confident the senate will so act, and in a manner that will be creditable to itself as a legislative body."

THE USES OF WEALTH.

While Pittsburgers are celebrating the munificence and practical generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Chicago has been made happy by the gifts to the Chicago university of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the Standard oil magnate. He has notified the trustees of that institution that on the first of the new year he will add another million in cash to the $4,000,000 he has already given, and that he will give still $2,000,000 more on condition that the trustees shall secure a like sum from some other source or sources. This will swell his total benefactions to $7,000,000.

It is one of the signs of a new gospel of money and responsibility for the trusteeship of acquired millions that there have been such magnificent gifts of private funds for public purposes within the last few years. It probably commenced years ago with the Girard bequests for educational purposes in Philadelphia, and this was then and still remains one of the most useful and beneficent gifts on record for educational and benevolent purposes. Thousands of poor boys have been helped to an education and a start in the world. Then there have been within a comparatively few years the noble benefactions of Peabody, Searles, Lick, Stanford, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, Carnegie and many others. They count up, we have no doubt, in excess of a hundred millions. And as yet it is merely the planting of the seed—the harvest is to come hereafter.

The cities that have been benefited in a remarkable degree by the liberality of their own citizens in making educational and benevolent uses of their surplus wealth are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco and Chicago. All these cities have been richly endowed with parks, educational institutions, libraries and hospitals, but the open heart and big pocket has only applied to Pittsburg within a comparatively short time, with the benefactions of Mrs. Schenley, Mr. Phipps and Andrew Carnegie. What a world of good has already been realized from their far-seeing liberality and generosity. Of all the millions that have been gathered in Pittsburg, who have made such wise use of their wealth in the sense of benefiting their kind? And yet, as we have said, at this time we see but the commencement of what the harvest will be.

Their wise liberality is in vivid contrast with men and families seeking to establish dynasties of wealth on their accumulations, with no sense of responsibility for riches beyond that selfish and egotistical notion.

IMPROVING AND DECREASING.

The report of the federal commissioner of immigration shows several good things. One is that the immigration of last year was the smallest for the last 15 years. The other, and more important, is that as a rule the class of immigrants were of a hardy character, able to earn a living, and many were possessed of sufficient means to purchase small quantities of land and build a homestead, or engage in small business.

The total number for the year was 258,536, 27,000 less than the year before, and the smallest immigration since 1879. Of the total, 2,419 were debarred from landing, and were returned whence they came at the expense of the steamship companies that brought them here. But this small number of deported immigrants shows only in a very small degree the effect of restraining laws in preventing the landing here of the undesirable class. The rules of prohibition are commencing to be well understood in Europe, and the steamship companies, in self-defense, are forced to keep a watchful eye on the character of persons applying for passage, and whether they come within the prohibited class. They are naturally opposed to the expense of taking back those prohibited from landing. We would rather trust to the self-interest of the steamship companies in this respect, with close inspection of immigrants at American ports, than to the consular inspection Congressman Stone makes so much of in his immigration bill. Unless he proposes to enlarge the prohibited class, the existing system is more efficacious than the one proposed by the congressman, and which the "patriotic societies" have made something of a fad of without much intelligent consideration. To enlarge the prohibited class means the question whether we propose to make poverty—not pauperism—a bar to immigration. We do not believe the American people have any such purpose, especially in view of the fact that many parts of the country are seeking immigration to cultivate their unoccupied lands. The great trouble on this question is that the immigration drifts too largely to the cities in search of ready employment, and becomes congested in the great cities of the country, while the agricultural regions are not receiving as many immigrants as they desire and can readily absorb.

Answers to Correspondents.

Schoolboy, city—The soldiers' monument on Monument hill, Allegheny, was erected in 1871 at a cost of $40,000.

A Reader, Bysontown, Pa.—As breaking an oath not to drink is not perjury, the testimony of a man who does it cannot be impeached on that account.

Reader, city—We are always willing to answer questions about coins, but cannot put a value where one does not exist. If you know of anyone willing to give you $1.50 for your nickel cent of 1857, close the bargain at once, as it is the nickel cent (flying eagle) of 1856 which has a premium on it.

TRUE LOVE.

There is true love and yet you may
Have lingering doubts about it;
I'll tell the truth and simply say
That life's a blank without it.
There is a love both true and strong,
A love that falters never,
It lives on faith and suffers wrong,
But lives and loves forever.
Such love is found but once on earth—
The heart cannot repel it;
From whence it comes or why its birth,
The tongue may never tell it.
This love is mine, in spite of all,
This love I fondly cherish;
The earth may sink, the skies may fall,
This love will never perish.
It is a love that cannot die,
But, like the soul, immortal,
And with it cleaves the starry sky
And passes through the portal.
This is the love that comes to stay—
All other loves are fleeting;
And when they come just turn away—
It is but Cupid cheating.

—ALICE CAREY.

ART AND ANGER MAKE TROUBLE

Alleged Unfair Discrimination in Picture Hanging at the New Library.

The professional "differences," to use a mild term that exists among local artists, have come to the surface sharply in connection with the library affair. Fortunately for the peace of mind of the donor of the Carnegie library and art gallery the trouble was kept down to a great extent in order to not mar the serenity of the dedication proceedings. They broke out yesterday, however, with an attack on the discriminations of the jury, or hanging committee, that selected the pictures that now hang on the walls. While everybody expects art and musical organizations to have a quarrel on occasionally, the promptitude with which this last affair was sprung surprised everybody.

The trouble began when the hanging committee got through its labors, and the friends of Artist H. S. Stevenson were astounded to find that none of his pictures had been accepted. Mr. Stevenson was informed by Chairman W. N. Frew that the committee has rejected his pictures, and Mr. Stevenson, as the story goes, went to Mr. Frew and put in a protest. Mr. Frew told him that he could not go back of the work of the committee, and asked the artist to bottle up his wrath until Mr. Carnegie should have left the city. Mr. Stevenson waited until the dedication was over.

The charge is made by Mr. Stevenson's friends that there is a clique among the local artists conspiring to keep his pictures out of exhibition. They point to the fact that the pictures he offered to the world's fair for exhibition were rejected, and intimate that one or two members of the local hanging committee were also on the Chicago committee. They also allege that a picture by a daughter of a members of the committee was accepted by the hanging committee, and claim that this shows partiality.

John W. Beatty, secretary of the Art society and a member of the "jury," was called upon last night for a statement of his side of the case. Mr. Beatty was in bed and sent down the following statement:

"I am so worn out with the work of the past month that I have retired early. I have given the matter of which you speak no thought and have nothing whatever to say. The action of the committee was unanimous, and the collection, which is neither local nor current, but national, if not international, in importance, speaks for itself."

In reply to several questions sent up to him Mr. Beatty returned that he must refuse to enter a discussion regarding the action of the committee.

Joseph R. Woodwell, the artist and a member of the hanging committee, was shown a published interview attributed to him, and asked if he had made the statements quoted. He looked the clipping over and said that he had not said that there was hard feeling between Mr. Beatty and Mr. Stevenson. On the contrary he had heard it stated that Mr. Stevenson had said that the feelings between him and some members of the committee were not of the most cordial nature. He added:

"And I certainly did not say that Mr. Stevenson was a first-class artist and that the works he had offered for exhibition, and that were rejected, were equal to many of the paintings that were accepted. Such a question was not asked me.

"My daughter has a picture on exhibition in the art gallery," continued Mr. Woodwell. "I did not vote with other members on the acceptance or rejection of my own, as I did not think that I was a competent man to judge my own work. My daughter had a picture at the world's fair, and has also exhibited at the Pennsylvania academy in Philadelphia. Her work is here to speak for itself; it must have been up to the standard, or the committee would not have accepted it.

"In finding his pictures rejected Mr. Stevenson is in the position that I and hundreds of other artists have found ourselves in. In the circulars inviting artists to send their pictures for exhibition it was expressly stated that the work would have to pass the jury. Everybody knew that, and Mr. Stevenson ought, I think, to accept the verdict of the committee with equanimity.

"I have served before on such juries, and have always given my decision according to my honest judgment. I was on that for the Chicago exhibition, and when my pictures came up for inspection I walked out of the room, and left the committee to make its decision untrammeled by my presence. I do not remember how many pictures were rejected at the Carnegie art gallery."

"Why did the committee reject any pictures?"

"For several reasons. Some were not up to the standard; in other cases parties sent perhaps two or three paintings, and perhaps one might be the best, or it might be the smallest, or some other reason might exist for preferring it. The others were therefore not accepted."

"The standard of our exhibition is high. The art experts and critics who were here said that it is the most remarkable for quality ever held in this country, except possibly the loan exhibition at Chicago. It is at least high enough to rank as one of the most notable collections ever exhibited in the United States."

Mr. Woodwell was told that Mr. Stevenson had exhibited in the national academy, and that his friends thought this was a good criterion of his worth as an artist.

"But you must recollect," said Mr. Woodwell, "that according to the standard adopted at the local exhibition there are many pictures in the national academy that would be refused space on the walls at the loan exhibition in Carnegie hall. Our standard is higher than that of the national academy."

VAN ALEN GOING AWAY.

Preparing to Take a Trip to Europe Before Long.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The "World" tomorrow will say: James J. Van Alen is in town preparatory for a trip to Europe. A friend of Mr. Van Alen said yesterday that Mr. Van Alen was not directly concerned in the order granted in Providence last Saturday, in which Charles H. Payne, of No. 132 Nassau street, was designated to take depositions in this city. That order concerns only the suit brought by Mrs. Colt for divorce, in which Mrs. Becker is named as corespondent. It is understood that the objections to a compromise came mainly from Mrs. Colt and her representatives.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—A notice was served on Colonel Colt by Mrs. Colt's attorneys this afternoon that they will go to New York November 8 to take the affidavit of Mr. Gray, proprietor of Gray's inn, Jackson, N. H. Mr. Gray is going to Florida for the winter November 9, which accounts for the haste in opening the case.

A GREAT OFFER.

Any person sending in a subscription for one year for the "Semi-Weekly Post" will receive it from this date until January 1, 1897, a period of 14 months. Any person wishing to renew his subscription at this time can have it for the same time without any additional cost.

The twice-a-week edition of "The Post" is without exception the best paper for the money in the United States. It is a large 8-page paper, with 64 columns of reading matter, not equaled in point of literary ability by any publication of similar character in the United States. It is sent by mail, post paid, for $1 a year, a cost less than 1c a copy, 104 copies a year for $1. tf

As staple as sugar, and equally if not more useful is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PETER SMITH THE SEVENTH.

Continued From First Page.

given out to-night. J. F. Taylor, Republican, for judge, has a majority of 406, and the rest of the county ticket is elected by 1,400 majority. Republican state ticket fared well, Benjamin F. Haywood's majority being 2,427. The Republican judges of the supreior court run with Haywood in polling a larger vote than was given Hastings for governor.

JUDGE BAILEY ELECTED.

Huntingdon Democrats Also Won the Sheriff and Others.

HUNTINGDON, Nov. 6.—An official count in this county will show about the following vote on the state ticket: Haywood 4,003, Meyers 2,291; Beaver 4,123, Reeder 4,000, Wickham 4,007, Rice 4,002, Willard 2,938; Orlady 4,240, Yerkes 2,278, Noyes 2,277, Moorhead 2,275, Smith 2,190, Bechtel 2,212, Magee 2,196.

John M. Bailey, Democrat, for president judge, will have a majority over Williamson and Culbertson, Republicans, in the Huntingdon-Mifflin district, and his plurality in Huntingdon county over Williamson will exceed 400. David Wilson, Democrat, is elected sheriff by 169. Robert A. Laird, Republican, was elected associate judge by less than 400. David Snyder and H. H. Swoop, candidates for poor director and county surveyor, were elected by the regular Republican majority.

ERIE HAS FLOPPED.

Both City and County in the Republican Column.

ERIE, Nov. 6.—The election in Erie county this year put both city and county in the Republican columns. The state and county ticket carried every ward in the city. The unofficial figures give Haywood, 5,750; Meyers, 3,410; Beaver, 5,612; Noyes, 2,889. The Republican plurality is 3,100, a gain of 600 over the vote of 1894. The vote cast in Erie county was very light, and the expense of the election in the city and county was almost a dollar a vote. Conrad J. Brown, the county treasurer-elect, has served the city as councilman and water commissioner about 15 years; John Steinmetz the coroner-elect, is a young undertaker, and G. Sid Beavis, of Corry, the poor director, is an old soldier. Haywood's majority in Erie city was 1,050.

Fayette's Small Pluralities.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Nov. 6.—Complete returns from Fayette county cut down the plurality of Chalfant, Republican candidate for sheriff, to 285 and place Partridge's plurality for district attorney at 850. The balance of the Republican county ticket has about 750 plurality. The state ticket stands: Haywood 7,710, Meyers 6,846, Berry 283, Dawson 73; Beaver 7,839, Yerkes 6,597. Moorhead ran about 150 ahead of the Democratic ticket for superior judge.

Clarion's Unofficial Vote.

CLARION, Pa., Nov. 6.—Unofficial returns for Clarion county give Haywood 1,963, Meyers 2,286; superior court judges, Beaver 1,890, Willard 1,791, Wickham, 1,782, Rice 1,794, Reeder 1,791, Orlady, 1,793, Yerkes 2,525, Moorhead 2,327, Noyes 2,351, Smith 2,311, Bethel 2,226, Magee 2,424; county surveyor, Owens 1,803, Summerville 2,539; coroner, Young 1,793, Craig 2,352.

Republicans Carry Juniata.

MIFFLINTOWN, Nov. 6.—In Juniata county all districts in but one give Haywood 1,039, Meyers 854, Berry 84, Beaver 1,042, Willard 1,041, Wickham 1,046, Rice 1,047, Reeder 1,045, Orlady 1,045, Yerkes 847, Moorhead 845, Noyes 845, Smith 825, Bechtel 843, Magee 838. The Prohibition judges average 82. The Republican county ticket is carried by 200 majority.

Noyes Led in Crawford.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Nov. 6.—Complete returns in Crawford county give Haywood 4,622, Meyers 2,157, Berry 456, Dawson 949. The Republican judges average 4,600 each, Noyes leading the Democrats by about 100 votes with 2,228. The Prohibition candidate for judge got 434, and the Populist 413. The only county officer voted for was county surveyor and Dickson, Republican, was elected.

Wayne's Figures Cut Down.

HONESDALE, Pa., Nov. 6.—The semi-official vote of Wayne county follows: Haywood 2,211, Meyers 1,804, Berry 379. Judges—Beaver 2,220, Willard 2,211, Wickham 2,209, Rice 2,203, Reeder 2,202, Orlady 2,199, Yerkes 1,578, Moorhead 1,576, Noyes 1,579, Smith 1,924, Brechtel 1,577 and Magee 1,569. Last night the Republicans claimed 2,000 majority.

Republicans Carry Luzerne.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 6.—Unofficial returns from Luzerne county show the following vote: Superior court—Rice, Republican, 14,432; Smith, Democrat, 10,-053; other Democratic candidates for superior court poll between 7,328 and 7,416. State treasurer—Haywood, 13,155; Meyers, 8,908. The Republicans elect their county ticket.

Judge McConnell Elected.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.—All the districts in Westmoreland county but one give Judge McConnell a plurality of 2,786; Harry Seanor, sheriff, 1,498. The result of the Democratic vote for superior judge will not be known until the official count is made to-morrow. Moorhead's vote is about 800 over Meyers.

Yerkes Leads in Montgomery.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 6.—The Republican majority on the state ticket in Montgomery county is 2,219. The Republican county ticket was elected by from 1,725 to 2,375. Yerkes, Democrat, leads his colleagues for superior court jurge by 450.

Wilson's Small Majority.

BEAVER, Pa., Nov. 6.—The official vote in Beaver county for president judge follows: J. Sharp Wilson (Rep.), 5,073; John M. Buchanan (Dem.), 4,203, giving Wilson a majority of 870. The vote on other offices will not be known until to-morrow.

York Went Democratic.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 6.—Accurate returns show York county gave the head of the Democratic ticket 2,292 majority. Stewart's (Dem.) majority over Latimer (Rep.), for judge of the courts, is 1,773.

Lebanon's Vote Cut Up.

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 6.—The official returns for Lebanon county give the Republicans a majority on the state ticket of 2,205, on the judiciary ticket 1,305 and Shindel, for district-attorney, 595.

Cambria's Majority Small.

EBENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.—Cambria county will give each of the Republican judicial candidates from 600 to 800 majority. Haywood's majority for state treasurer will probably reach 1,000.

Berks County Also Democratic.

READING, Pa., Nov. 5.—The Democrats have carried Berks county by a fair majority. Judge Ermentrout, Democrat, for re-election, has won by a majority of over 4,000. On the state ticket the city gave Haywood 5,208 and Meyers 5,577. There was no opposition to Schmeck, Democrat, for sheriff. The county has given the Democratic state ticket at least 3,000 majority.

TREACHERY CHARGED.

Democrats Carry Connellsville by a Plurality of 10.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 5.—Connellsville gives the Democratic state ticket a plurality of 4. McCormick, for sheriff, has a plurality of 10. He ran ahead of his ticket in the First, Third and Fourth wards, but was the victim of a dicker in the Second. In this ward the Republicans bought a certain faction by the promise of the clerkship in the sheriff's office. Last year the Republicans carried this burrough by 90. The result this year is a gain of 94. But for the treachery in the Second ward it would have been 170, and McCormick's plurality would have been 125.

McCormick loses. He carried Connellsville by 10, but lost the Yough river districts by at least 600. The rest of the ticket follows suit, and the county is safely Republican by 1,050.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—(Special)—Fayette county was swept by a wave of Republicanism to-day, and the whole Republican ticket shows a big majority. George A. McCormick, Democrat, for sheriff, was defeated by Fred Chalfant, Republican, by about 1,000 plurality, and Partridge, Republican, for district-attorney, defeats Thomas R. Wakefield by a larger plurality than Chalfant's. The Republican state ticket will have about 1,000 plurality. James S. Moorhead, Democrat for superior judge, runs ahead of his ticket handsomely. One of the largest votes ever cast was brought out to-day, chiefly by the fierce fight for sheriff.

Not a Full Vote in Jefferson.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., Nov. 5.—About three-fourths of a full vote was cast at the election held in Jefferson county to-day. Fifteen districts have been heard from, which gives Haywood 1,290 votes, and Meyers 585 votes, which indicates a majority of 1,500 for Haywood in this county. The vote for superior court judges indicates that the Republican candidates have run quite close to the candidate for state treasurer. Judge Reed had no Democratic opposition for president judge, and his majority over Ames, Prohibition, will exceed 2,500. E. A. Carmelt, chairman of the Republican county committee, states that Cochran, for coroner, and Caldwell, for county surveyor, have a majority in the county equal to that of the head of the ticket.

Mercer Casts a Two-Thirds Vote.

SHARON, Pa., Nov. 5.—The Republican majority in Mercer county will reach 1,800. Candidate for State Treasurer B. J. Haywood cast his vote in Mercer to-day and left immediately for Harrisburg, having been summoned by a telegram. About two-thirds of the registered vote was cast.

MERCER, Pa., Nov. 5.—The borough gives Haywood, Republican, a majority of 117; superior judges, 75; Moses, poor director, 57. Judge Noyes ran well here, while Orlady was cut. Haywood's majority in the county will be nearly 1,800; superior court judges, 1,500; Moses, 1,600. There is about the usual Republican majority in the county.

Somerset Is Republican.

SOMERSET, Pa., Nov. 5.—A very light vote was polled in this county to-day, but returns received up to midnight indicate that the Republicans have carried the county by 2,400 majority. Haywood (Rep.), for state treasurer, runs about 100 behind his ticket, owing to the fact that Meyers (Dem.) is a native of this county, and his personal friends gave him a complimentary vote. Returns indicate that the superior court ticket has not been cut to any extent. Morehead will lead the Democratic ticket for superior court judge by perhaps 75. A. J. Colborn (Rep.) is elected district-attorney by 2,200 majority.

Lycoming Goes Democratic.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 5.—Ten voting precincts received up until midnight show slight Democratic gains in Lycoming county, with an indication for the Democratic state ticket going through. County candidates are running in various directions, and no forecast can be made. Tickets were cut. The vote polled in the city was good.

Democrats Sweep Northampton.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 5.—Northampton county has had one of its biggest fights to-day, and scratching on local ticket has been so great that estimated majorities cannot be given. The state Democratic ticket has 1,100 majority. It is probable the Republican candidates for sheriff is elected.

Results in Clinton County.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Nov. 5.—Ten districts out of 33 in Clinton county gives Haywood 886, Meyers 784. Same districts, compared with 1896 vote, show a Republican gain of 143. The indications are that the whole Republican county ticket is elected.

Montgomery County Figures.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—It is estimated that the Republicans have carried Montgomery county by 1,100 on the state ticket, and several hundred more for the county offices. Yerkes, for superior judge, is running ahead of his associates.

Democrats Win In Elk.

RIDGWAY, Pa., Nov. 5.—A very large vote has been polled in Elk county today and a large Democratic majority is assured. Peter McMackin (Dem.) is elected sheriff by about 350 majority. The state ticket will have about 500 majority.

Lehigh's Big Democratic Vote.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 5.—On the vote for state treasurer and supreme court judges, Lehigh county's average Democratic majority will be 1,400 to 1,600. The county ticket is Democratic by from 700 to 1,100.

Noyes and Smith Lead the Ticket.

WELLSBORO, Pa., Nov. 5.—Returns indicate about 2,800 majority in Tioga county for the Republican state ticket, Noyes and Smith lead on the Democratic state ticket for superior court judges.

Meyers Ran Close in Wyoming.

TUNKHANNOCK, Pa., Nov. 5.—Wyoming county gives an estimated vote of 1,600 for Haywood, and 1,250 for Meyers. The same figures for superior court judges are given.

Less Than Half Voted.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 6.—Lawrence county official figures give Haywood 2,845 and Meyers 723. Not 50 per cent of the vote was cast. The superior court votes ran about the same as state treasurer.

Democrats Carry Fulton.

M'CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 6.—The vote in Fulton county was pretty full, and the Democrats have carried the county by about 100. The Republicans gained about 75 votes over 1893.

The Result in Cameron.

EMPORIUM, Pa., Nov. 5.—Cameron county gives a Republican majority on the state ticket of about 300. Noyes and Smith ran slightly ahead. The Republicans generally voted straight and the Democrats scratched. Thomas, Republican candidate, defeats Felt, Democrat, and Chadwick, Independent Republican, for county treasurer, by about 300.

Close in Adams County.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.—Returns so far received show Democratic gains over last year, making the majority on the state ticket very close in Adams county.

Republicans Carry Carbon.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Nov. 5.—Returns so far to-night indicate that Haywood, Republican, will have 200 to 300 majority in Carbon county.

COUNTY PLURALITIES.

How the Heads of the Two Tickets Fared in the State.

The following table shows the pluralities, as revised by later returns, on the head of the Democratic and Republican tickets, in the various counties of the state:

	Rep.	Dem.
Adams	Doubt'l	.....
Allegheny	20,000	.....
Armstrong	1,900	.....
Beaver	1,200	.....
Bedford	835	.....
Berks	.....	4,000
Blair	2,911	.....
Bradford	4,000	.....
Bucks	700	.....
Butler	900	.....
Cambria	600	.....
Cameron	300	.....
Carbon	300	.....
Center	.....	150
Chester	2,000	.....
Clarion	small	.....
Clearfield	.....	100
Clinton	800	.....
Columbia	800	.....
Crawford	2,465	.....
Cumberland	.....	69
Dauphin	3,000	.....
Delaware	3,400	.....
Elk	.....	500
Erie	3,100	.....
Fayette	800	.....
Forest	200	.....
Franklin	1,600	.....
Fulton	.....	100
Greene	.....	1,200
Huntingdon	1,500	.....
Indiana	2,317	.....
Jefferson	1,200	.....
Juniata	800	.....
Lackawanna	1,500	.....
Lancaster	8,662	.....
Lawrence	2,123	.....
Lebanon	2,205	.....
Lehigh	.....	1,600
Luzerne	4,147	.....
Lycoming	doubtful	.....
M'Kean	1,500	.....
Mercer	1,500	.....
Mifflin	497	.....
Monroe	.....	1,100
Montgomery	2,219	.....
Montour	.....	500
Northampton	.....	1,100
Perry	110	.....
Philadelphia	74,769	.....
Pike	.....	266
Potter	600	.....
Schuylkill	200	.....
Snyder	800	.....
Somerset	2,400	.....
Sullivan	.....	175
Susquehanna	1,200	.....
Tioga	2,800	.....
Union	900	.....
Venango	1,200	.....
Warren	1,200	.....
Washington	2,227	.....
Wayne	305	.....
Westmoreland	2,000	.....
Wyoming	350	.....
York	.....	2,292
	153,042	13,143

Pennsylvania Woman Named.

OBERLIN, O., Nov. 6.—At to-day's session of the national convention of the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U., a committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: Mrs. Florence Miller, of Iowa; Mrs. Linn, of Pennsylvania; Miss Mary E. Ingersoll, of Ohio; Mrs. Earl, of Illinois, and Mrs. E. J. Phinney, of Ohio, representing Maine. A resolution was adopted that the anniversary of the organization of the national union be observed as a temperance labor day.

The Switchmen's Strike.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 6.—The Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad company imported a number of men to-day from Pittsburg and New Castle to fill the places of the striking switchmen, but many of them refused to work. Deputy sheriffs are on duty about the yards. The strikers state if their demands are not acceded to the men at Buffalo and Olean will be called out in sympathy. This will tie up the road as far as freight traffic is concerned.

Episcopalians in Session.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 6.—Northern Convocation of the Episcopal diocese of Pittsburg is in session here. Rev. Cortland Whitehead, of Pittsburg, bishop of the diocese, is present. Papers were read by Rev. Amos Bannister, of Beaver Falls; Rev. Rufus Mills, of St. Albans, Erie; Rev. E. H. Parnell, of St. John's, Sharon; Rev. Henry Purdon, D. D., of St. James, Titusville, and Rev. J. H. Barnard, general missionary.

Fined for Singing in Court.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., N

TURKS ARE VICTIMS NOW.

TWENTY ARMENIANS KILL A NUMBER OF MUSSULMANS AND FIRE THE BAZAR.

RAID ON TURKISH TOWNS.

Christians Disguised as Kurds and Lazes Loot and Burn.

AMERICANS SEEKING SAFETY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Turkish legation has received from the sublime porte the following telegram, under yesterday's date:

"About 20 Armenians of Biverek, Vilayel, of Diarbekir, attacked some gendarmes and patroling soldiers, killed a number of Mussulmans, and set fire to the Bazaar. The necessary measures were taken for the preservation of order.

"The authorities of Erzeroum report that about 200 Armenians dressed in costumes of Kurds and Lazes, surrounded the village of Manis, Terdjan, inhabited by Mussulmans and Christians alike. They were, however, dispersed.

The insurgents of Zeitoun attacked the village of Tchoukour Hissar, wounding one Mussulman, killing his wife, and taking away his belongings. They also attacked the village of Ismails (Marash), and burned three houses. An Armenian of respectable standing was arrested in the act of making cartridges in his own house. A few Armenian spies, dressed in the costumes of soldiers, or of officials of the Regoe, were also arrested.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—Highly respectable European eye-witnesses write horrible descriptions of the Trebizond massacres. Feet, hands, ears, eyes and tongues were severed, it is said, before the Armenians were finally despatched. A dispatch from Athens says the journals of to-day affirm that the sultan has appealed for the protection of the English fleet against the machinations of the Young Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—The Turkish government has again instructed the governor of Bitlis to protect the American missionaries at that place. Owing to the disturbances, the American missionaries, who have been engaged in relieving the sufferings of the Armenians at Sassoun, have decided to postpone operations and seek safety at Bitlis.

United States Minister Terrell has obtained from the porte a repetition of the instructions given to the governor of Bitlis to protect the American missionaries at that place and regards their safety as now assured.

ATHENS, Nov. 4.—Rumors are current at Smyrna and Mitylene, Asia Minor, that the Sultan of Turkey has requested the protection of the British fleet, owing to the threatening condition of affairs in Constantinople. No confirmation of the rumors can be had.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Dispatches recived from Constantinople report that the Armenians have pillaged Turkish houses at Zeitoun, and have killed Turkish women and children.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Dispatches from Constantinople state that the American missionaries in Bitlis are in imminent danger. The missionaries referred to are those of the American board, Rev. Royal M. Cole, from Stark, N. H.; Mrs. Cole, of Littleton, N. H.; Charlotte E. and Mary A. C. Ely, of Cheektowaga, N. Y.; Rev. George P. Knapp, of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Knapp, of Barre, Mass.; Miss Grace Knapp, born in Bitlis, home in Auburndale, Mass., and Mrs. Alinza Knapp, of Hubbardston, Vt.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Armenian national union to-day issued an appeal to the American people, urging them to demand of the president that the American missionaries be retained at the points where they are now stationed in Armenia, stating that their recall would be followed by outrages and massacres before which the atrocities at Sassoun would dwarf into insignificance.

INCOME TAX FOR FRANCE.

One of the Measures Proposed by the New Ministry.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The ministerial declaration of policy was read in the chamber of deputies to-day. It promises further inquiry into and the publication of the fullest information obtainable regarding the south of France scandal.

The measures to be introduced by the new government include an income tax bill and a bill to prohibit members of the legislature from becoming directors of financial or commercial undertakings having any transactions with the government. The declaration of policy also promises the government support for various suggested reforms in the criminal law.

The government will also introduce measures intended to defend the French peasantry against international speculations, for the formation of a colonial army, etc. The declaration is of unusual length and vaguely describes the radical aspirations.

In the senate, the outlining of the policy of the Bourgeois ministry was received with extreme coolness, with the exception of the passage referring to the reform in the criminal law, which is understood to be aimed at the anarchists, and the references to the alliance with Russia.

In the chamber of deputies, when the declaration of policy was read, great enthusiasm was displayed from the radical and socialist benches. Elsewhere the reading of the document was coolly received.

M. Glieysse, a member of the chamber of deputies, has been appointed minister for the colonies.

The papers hint at another scandal, asserting that presents intended for the soldiers in Madagascar, fell into the hands of speculators, and that food intended for them as a gift was sold at exorbitant prices.

LIEBKNECHT'S WORDS.

Why the German Is Being Prosecuted by the Government.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The "Vorwaerts," the socialist organ, says that Herr Liebknecht is being prosecuted for the speech he made in opening the annual socialist congress at Breslau. Herr Liebknecht said on that occasion: "The highest authority in the land throws down the gauntlet and insults us. Let us take up the challenge. No matter who he be who casts this mud at us, he is incapable of touching us, for we are above his insults."

This was in reference to an anti-socialist speech made by Emperor William. Herr Liebknecht concluded his speech by saying: "The German empire would first collapse, but socialism would triumph. A violation of universal suffrage would be equivalent to the death warrant of the imperial government."

Worse Than Holmes.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The trial was opened to-day at Prenzlow of a storekeeper named Springstein and his married sister, Augusta Bock, on the charge of poisoning Springstein's wife last March, and also of having committed a series of murders, between the years 1888 and 1892, during which period Springstein's parents, Augusta Bock's husband, her son and another woman, are said to have been poisoned, with the view of obtaining the money for which their lives were insured.

Married a Count.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The civil marriage of Count de Foras, son of the grand marshal of the Bulgarian court, and Maria, daughter of General Meredith Read, first United States consul-general for France, and formerly United States minister to Greece, took place here to-day. The religious ceremoney will be performed to-morrow, and promises to be a brilliant affair.

BRAZIL AND TRINIDAD.

England May Be in a False Position About the Island.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The "Daily News" to-day says: "A perusal of the report of the minister of telegraphs, just issued, shows that the Brazilian government has special reasons for attaching importance to Trinidad, the possession of which is regarded as the key to the telegraphic situation. If the rock is Brazilian territory, it cannot be utilized for cable purposes in opposition to the existing systems, the government having given a guarantee against such competition. Careful consideration of the report may assist Lord Salisbury to withdraw from what appears to be a false position, doubtless assumed under the misapprehension of some of the facts involved."

Stern Granted a Stay.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Louis Stern, of New York, who was sentenced to two weeks imprisonment and to pay a fine of 600 marks for insulting the deputy commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen, and who was released on 80,000 marks bail, has been granted a stay of execution for a month, it being understood that at the expiration of that time he intends to present himself to the authorities in order to undergo his term of imprisonment.

Alexander in a Police Court.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—George Alexander, the actor and theatrical manager, was charged in police court to-day with gross misconduct in a street in Chelsea, at 1 o'clock this morning, with a dissolute woman. Mr. Alexander said he simply gave the woman half a crown for charity. He was discharged, although the magistrate told him the policeman's evidence was corroborated.

An Abbe's Sinister Influence.

BOURGES, France, Nov. 4.—The trial of the Marquis de Nayve, charged with the murder of his step-son, was continued here to-day. A former governess to the prisoner's daughter testified that all the misery in the family was due to the sinister influence of the Abbe Rousselot, who wanted to break up the household and thus get the wife's fortune. The court will sit to-morrow until the case is finished.

The Rebellion in China.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—The rebellian of the Dungans in the northwest portion of China is extending seriously, and now embraces the province of Kansu. The Chinese government has dispatched all the troops at Kashgar to the scene and has appointed Li Hung Chang, imperial commissioner extraordinary, to direct measures to suppress the rebellion.

British Money May Be Needed.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Commenting upon the Nicaragua canal, the "Chronicle" says this morning: "In face of the present feeling in America over Venezuela and Monroeism, there is not much inducement for a British partnership. Still, a congressional guarantee is not everything, and undoubtedly our money will be needed."

Deadly Work of a Messenger.

SIMLA, India, Nov. 4.—A messenger of the British agency ran amuck at Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and killed Lieutenant-Colonel Mohamad Akram Khan, the British envoy, and severely wounded the envoy's son.

More French Soldiers Dead.

ALGIERS, Nov. 4.—The transport steamer Cacher arrived here to-day, bringing a large number of invalided French soldiers from Madagascar. Forty-five died on the voyage.

Ku Cheng Leaders Executed.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the five leaders of the Ku Cheng massacre were executed at Foo Chow on Monday.

Dr. Herz Dying.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama canal lobbyist, is believed to be dying at Bournemouth.

ELECTIONS OF LEGISLATORS.

How Yesterday's Voting Will Affect the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Great interest was manifested here in the legislative elections throughout the country, as they will materially affect the control of the United States senate. Up to to-day the stahding in the senate was as follows: Republicans 42, Democrats 29, Populists 6, vacant (Del.) 1. Total 88.

As the result of to-day's elections the Democrats will lose and the Republicans will gain a senator from Maryland and from Ohio, respectively. The other legislative elections do not appear to affect the standing in the senate, as Kentucky and Mississippi remain Democratic, the latter certainly, and the former probably, while Iowa continues Republican. Utah chooses two United States senators for the first time, but the complexion of the legislature is not yet certain. The Utah senators take their seats in the senate shortly after congress assembles. The changes in Ohio and Maryland will not affect the senate until March 4, 1897.

The Republican majority in the next Ohio legislature as shown by the returns from Ohio, insures the retirement of Senator Brice (Dem.), and the succession of a Republican. It appears to be settled that ex-Governor Foraker will be the choice of the legislature, as the state convention placed his name in the platform as the senatorial candidate.

In Maryland the election of a Republican legislature—the first in many years—will bring about the retirement of Senator Gibson and the election of a Republican in his place. As yet no names have been mentioned in connection with the succession.

The election of a Republican legislature in Iowa is not unexpected, and it is considered settled that Senator Allison will be elected to succeed himself, his present term expiring March 4, 1897.

In Kentucky incomplete returns indicate a Democratic legislature, which will elect Senator Blackburn to succeed himself.

The returns from New York and New Jersey indicate Republican gains. These legislatures do not elect United States senators this year, but as part of the legislatures hold over, the present election is important in influencing those bodies, which will elect successors to Senator Hill, of New York, and Senator Smith, of New Jersey, whose terms expire March 4, 1897.

New Court at Work.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Clad in their new black gowns, the seven members of the new superior court opened their initial term in Philadelphia to-day. On the desks before each of the new judges were huge baskets of flowers, sent by the Five O'Clock club, as a token of the respect in which Judge Henry J. McCarthy, of this city, one of its members, was held. The court room was crowded with spectators and many ladies. Business was transacted with a dispatch that was noteworthy.

A Solid Foundation.

The great building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful. By purifying and enriching the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla cures disease and establishes health upon a solid foundation.

"My father has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done him a great deal of good. He does not have that tired feeling any more."—Effie Stratoff, 173 Banner avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

"My mother has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gives her an appetite and makes her sleep at night."—Willis Storch, Mt. Oliver, Pa.

THERE ARE NO POOR PICTURES.

WHAT THE ART COLLECTION AT THE BIG NEW CARNEGIE BUILDING IS LIKE.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

Something About a Few of the Celebrated Paintings.

EVERYBODY CAN GO TO-MORROW.

To-morrow morning the public-at-large will be welcome at the new Carnegie library building at Schenley park, and it is certain that the portion of it which will be most crowded with visitors will be the art gallery, where an exhibit of pictures, than which few finer have ever been seen in America, is now ready. The newspaper representatives of half a dozen cities were allowed to look at them yesterday, the management kindly permitting some Pittsburg reporters to go in among them. It does not require any technical knowledge of art to be able to say that the scene is one of beauty never to be forgotten.

It should be generally know by this time that the main exhibition room of the Carnegie art gallery consists of three large chambers, which occupy the second floor of the wing, just in the rear of the music hall. They are properly three halls, the one in the center being much larger than the others. All are very high, and are lighted from the roof. There is space on the walls for the hanging of an immense number of pictures if any art committee saw proper to use it. It is stated that they have now been hung as high with pictures as they ever will be, and that is about half way to the glazed ceilings. The paintings have been so grouped and arranged that the colors blend and glide into each other with wonderful harmony, and in a collection embracing almost all possible schools and styles of the present time, there is no suggestion of antagonism.

Art Committee's Work.

In the catalogue of the paintings which has been prepared for the use of visitors, 221 paintings are mentioned, but this does not represent quite all, as there are several having been assigned no numbers. The making of the collection was the work of a competent art committee, which put four months of hard labor upon it. The members of this committee were John W. Beatty, A. Bryan Wall, Joseph R. Woodwell, Martin B. Leiser and John Caldwell. All are artists except Mr. Caldwell, who, from his knowledge of art, was as competent for the work as any of the others.

Mr. Beatty, as chairman of the committee, visited New York, Boston and Philadelphia each three times to get the collection together, and was once in Chicago. The amount of correspondence involved in the task reached the number of not less than 1,200 personal letters. Many of the pictures have never until now been seen in this country outside of the homes of their owners, and it was only through an exercise of an immense amount of persuasive tact that Mr. Beatty persuaded their owners to allow them to be brought to Pittsburg. One of these is a Daubigny, "The Mill of the Goebelles," which is the property of W. L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, and which is valued at $50,000. It has been hung in the center of a very large gallery, where the old stone buildings, the placid water scenery and the almost living cattle, which it pictures, show to the very best advantage.

There is no means of putting a money value on the entire collection of paintings, but a significant fact is that they are insured for a sum aggregating about $1,000,000. This is much less than their full total value, as many of the pictures are insured for twice less than they are worth. The insurance was placed in New York and Pittsburg companies, and covers the transit of the paintings to Pittsburg, the time they are here and their return to their owners. All the pictures not owned by Pittsburgers were started here by their owners at the same time, Mr. Beatty telegraphing for them when all the insurance had been placed.

Some of the Pictures.

It is possible to give here but very brief mention of a few of the pictures, and those chosen do not necessarily include all of the best. They are simply those which happened to catch the fancy of an ordinary reporter, assigned to write up the exhibit, and hundreds of persons who will go to the gallery to-morrow will probably refuse to notice most of them, and devote their attention to others. It can be stated, however, that no mention has been made of any indifferent pictures, for the very good reason that there are none such in the collection. One of the eastern art critics, who spent the day in the gallery yesterday, remarked at the conclusion of his day's labors that as was the first art exhibit he had ever seen in which the pictures without exception were good.

The picture which is most conspicuously displayed in the collection is the Rembrandt, which was loaned by James W. Ellsworth, of Chicago. It has the whole of one of the spaces between the two doors which connect the main gallery with one of the smaller ones. It is the head of a man, whose identity, if he ever had any, has long been lost, but whose traits the skill of the great artist has preserved for more than two centuries past, and doubtless will preserve for centuries to come. The picture is worth $100,000. On the other side of the partition, against which this picture hangs, in the center of a group of rare paintings, hangs one of A. Mauve's best productions, "The Flock," which is owned by Joseph Jefferson, and which is very valuable. There are also two other Mauve's in the collection, one being the property of John Caldwell, and the other belonging to the Presidergast free library of Jamestown, N. Y.

The Paintings in Particular.

The Geromes in the exhibit do not, of course, embrace any of the most successful works of this famous French painter, but they show the results of his studies in Egypt, that part of his art training which was probably productive of the largest number of his pictures. One of the paintings is of a "Lion and a Butterfly," which shows in a life-like manner the annoyance of the great king of beasts at being approached by the brilliant insect. The flashing color of the butterfly has been produced with such success that the gazer almost imagines he sees the sunlight reflected from real insect plumage. This picture was lent by Charles Lockhart, as was another Gerome entitled "Night in the Desert," which shows a lioness and her cubs preparing to sleep. "The Two Majesties" is probably the best known of Gerome's paintings in the exhibits, from the numerous copies of it which are sold. It represents a lion seated upon a huge rock and watching the sunset. It is owned by Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker. "Prayer at the Mosque of Caid-Bey, Cairo," is a fine representation of oriental religious manners, which was lent by Henry Clay Frick.

A landscape by Jacob Van Ruisdael, a Dutch painter of the seventeenth century, is one of the works which represent the artists of past ages. It is a mountain scene, which takes its character principally from a group of gloomy pines. It is owned by Cottier & Co., of New York. The works of this great painter are said to have been remarkable for minute finish, and the one on exhibition is a good example of them in that respect.

The great Munkacsy is represented by a painting entitled "The Fete of the Landlady," which is the property of Charles Lockhart. It shows a young mother and her daughter of six or seven years receiving a visit of a poor woman and several poor children, who bring flowers, evidently for the child. The faces of the figures are very expressive and the coloring of the picture is very rich. "The Heavy Sea" is the title of a painting which was lent by Andrew Carnegie, and which was painted by Edward E. Simmons. The skill with which the waves and the foam of the coast are brought before the eye indicates a great capacity in the artist for sympathizing with nature in her angry moods.

Some of the Celebrities.

The great painting of Alma L. Tameda, "A Reading from Homer," occupies a position in the center of a group between two doors between the central and one of the side galleries. The picture is well known from the hundreds of copies of it which have been sold, but those who possess copies want to see the original even more than those who do not. The classic faces of the figures show the results of the artist's passion for Greek and Roman studies. The picture belongs to Henry G. Marquand, of New York. Another picture by Tameda in the collection is "Catullus Reciting His Ode to the Sparrow," which is the property of Charles Lockhart.

Three Bretons in the collection are said to be among the best of his productions. The largest of them, and one which occupies a very conspicuous place in the central gallery, is "Girls Going to Procession." Jules Breton is pronounced one of the best French painters of village and country life, and this picture represents a large number of maidens, dressed in white, and with religious emblems, passing through a most lovely stretch of fields and hills. It was lent by M. Knoedler & Co. The other two works of Breton are "The Last Gleanings," lent by Henry Clay Frick, and the "Evening Star," lent by the Art institute, Chicago.

There are eight pictures in the collection by the great American artist, George Inness, nearly all of them representing tree scenes. They were lent by Charles L. Hutchinson of Chicago, Charles Donnelly, Mrs. William Thaw, Charles Ryerson of Chicago, Jas. W. Ellsworth of Chicago, H. K. Thaw, Edward Thaw and Cyrus McCormick, of Chicago. One of them, which is likely to attract the most attention, is the "Scarlet Oaks," owned by H. K. Thaw, and is remarkable for the vividness of the coloring upon the tree tops.

There are many pictures in the collection of which minuteness of finish is a characteristic, and among them "The Whipperin," by A. Harmand. It is the property of Charles Lockhart, and will be much noted. It represents the celebrated English character who gives it its title, in his red coat, boots and spurs, as having stopped at an inn and being in the act of receiving a mug of ale from a trim maid, the very spots and stripes of whose clothing are painted with all the exactness that they appear upon a muslin print. Of four pictures by H. Lerolle, a French painter, three were lent by E. M. O'Neill, and the other by Charles Donnelly. "A Misty Morning" is considered the best of them. It shows an extended landscape, half water and half land, with two women in the foreground, and the whole so artfully dimmed as to produce just the effect the painter wished.

Schreyer's Great Works.

Six paintings represent the work of Adolph Schreyer, a German painter, whose travels in Russia, in Egypt and in the Danubian countries made him the ideal painter to depict the manners of the peoples for the thorough enjoyment of all who are fond of studying them. "The Arab Horseman" is one of the best of these paintings. It is owend by Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker. "Wallachian Coaching Team" is another which will be much admired for the vivid impression which it gives of the primitive methods of travel in Eastern Europe. It was lent by H. K. Thaw. "Cossacks Trying the Ice in Winter" is another, and "Feeding in the Snow," which was lent by Mrs. William Thaw, suggests very similar ideas.

There are many good examples of the nude among the paintings, and one is entitled "Water Lillies," by Walter Shirley, of New York, which ought to be mentioned. It is owned by William T. Ewing, of New York. Three maidens have just come from a bath in the lake where water lilies are growing, and it is evidently the author's intention to raise a doubt whether he named his picture for the animate or inanimate flowers. The paintings by J. C. Cazin have been hung No. 9, and they are nearly all owned by Pittsburgers. An especially fine one is owned by H. K. Porter, and is entitled "Clearing—End of a Wet Day." It represents an old-fashioned village, in which there has been a shower. It is overhung by clouds through which the light is just beginning to break.

Of three pictures by Rosa Bonheur, one entitled "Cavaliers Caught in a Shower" is considered by the art critics as about the best of this famous French woman's work now in America. It is owned by William S. Hawk, of New York. Three riders, with their horses, have taken shelter under one of the largest trees of a dark old forest, while the rain can be seen dripping through where the branches grow least thickly together. The other pictures by the collection by Bonheur are "Highland Cattle," which was lent by Mrs. William Thaw, and "After a Storm in the Highlands," lent by Charles Lockhart.

Four paintings in the collection are the work of William M. Chase, the New York artist. One of these, which is among his most recent productions, is called "Wind Swept Sands." It represents a desolate-looking place overhung with dark clouds. Artists who were in the gallery yesterday declare it a triumph of its class. "The Port of Antwerp," another of Mr. Chase's pictures in the gallery, is owned by John Caldwell. "A May-Day Morning," by Edwin A. Abbey, represents a gay young couple in an old-fashioned garden, in which the tulips bloom with a color true to life. There are eight pictures by J. B. C. Corot, some of which are owned in Pittsburg and others in Chicago and Philadelphia. His "Dante and Virgil" will be most noticed.

"The Fagot Gatherer," by Meyer von Bremen, is a picture of a peasant girl, whose face expresses more of the merriment of youth than probably any other in the three big halls.

Figure and Landscape.

Among the smaller pictures James Bertrand's "Margarite in Prison" is a notably expressive painting. It is owned by John Caldwell. There is also a portrait of a Russian lady, the work of Tchoumakoff and owned by H. K. Porter, which is a wonderfully fine example of the thoughtfulness which can be put into a painted face. The soft features and wealth of hair are the artist's chief triumph in it.

Of richly colored landscapes, the most noticeable, aside from those which have been grouped with the pictures of the Monet school, is Didier's "Heather Under the Mist." It is owned by H. K. Porter. The picture seems to show miles upon miles of heather of a mild, soft purple, stretching away to a range of hills in the background, which fade into a leaden sky.

The pictures of the Monet school, and those of a highly decorative character generally, occupy the whole of one side of the three smaller galleries. One of the best of them is "November," by Robert W. Vonnoh. It represents an old woman raking in a garden, while her house is to be seen through the limbs of the trees from which the autumn winds have stripped the leaves. The indefinite purples, azures and yellows which are leading colors about all these pictures in this case give a true appearance of autumn haze. Others of the pictures of this class are much more extravagant in color than this one, and those in the collection which were painted by Monet himself scarcely give a conception of the extreme to which his idea was to be carried. "Autumn," which was lent by Frank Thompson, of Philadelphia, is the picture by Monet in the collection which will be most observed.

Henry Mosler, of New York, is represented by a large painting entitled "The Last Moments," which is one of his best. It shows the patriarchal head of an old-fashioned home dying in an easy chair, while his descendants are gathered around him. Near this hangs the famous painting of Edwin H. Blashfield, "The Angel With the Flaming Sword." What seems most admirable in this great picture is the light, whose source must be imagined, reflected from the stern countenance.

Local Artists Represented.

The Pittsburg artists are, of course, well represented in the collection. Limited space prevents an extended description or list of their work here. John W. Beatty, whose services were invaluable in the gathering of the collection itself, has two pictures on the walls. One is entitled "The Return to Labor," and is a very lifelike representation of a plowman taking his team into a field where they are to work. He is just letting down the bars for the horses to enter the field, and it requires little imagination to see movements in every part of the picture. This picture belongs to John Caldwell. Another picture by Mr. Beatty is called "The Truant," and belongs to C. D. Armstrong. It represents the capture of a horse which has strayed.

A. S. Wall is represented by a very clever wood scene, which he calls "Persian Carpet," there being a rich mixture of autumn colors. It was lent by John Caldwell. A painting of oak trees was also lent by Mr. Caldwell and a landscape by H. H. Westinghouse. A. Bryan Wall has also three very handsome pictures, a specially noteworthy one of a sheep having been lent by E. M. O'Neill. A new picture by J. R. Woodwell is called "A Gray Evening," and represents a somber swamp scene very faithfully executed. There are many other pictures by Pittsburgers and former Pittsburgers.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President Issues the Usual Proclamation for Its Observance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—President Cleveland to-day issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving day. The proclamation follows:

The constant goodness and forebearance of Almighty God which has been vouchsafed to the American people through the year which is just passed call for their sincere acknowledgment of devout gratitude. It is therefore, that we may with thankful hearts unite in extolling the loving care of Our Heavenly Father, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all our people.

On that day let us forego our usual occupations, and in our accustomed places of worship join in rendering thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our labors in the fields and in the busy marts of trade; for the peace and order that has prevailed throughout the land; for our protection from pestilence and dire calamity, and for the other blessings that have been showered upon us from an open hand.

And with our thanksgiving let us humbly beseech the Lord to so incline the hearts of our people to Him that He will not leave us nor forsake us as a nation, but will continue to us His mercy and protecting care, guiding us in the path of national prosperity and happiness, endowing us with reverence and virtue, and keeping alive within us a patriotic love for the free institutions which have been given to us as our national heritage.

And let us also on the day of our thanksgiving especially remember the poor and needy, and by deeds of charity let us show the sincerity of our gratitude.

Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and in the one hundred and twentieth year of the independence of the United States.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

DOANS KIDNEY PILLS

IT'S YOUR MONEY AND YOUR CHOICE.

WHICH WILL IT BE? A remedy you know nothing about, one your friends know nothing about, your neighbors know nothing about, or one they all talk about? Will the statements of a proprietor be convincing proof of merit? If someone in a far-away state says they have been cured, is that satisfactory evidence? If you have kidney trouble can you afford to experiment?

CAN'T A PITTSBURG MAN Place more confidence in the statement of another Pittsburg man than a Kentuckian? Isn't it easier to prove to you the indorsement of a citizen than a New Yorker? Is not home testimony the strongest testimony?

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS Are indorsed at home, have relieved aching backs and cured Pittsburg citizens. They are not an experiment. Ask your neighbor if he has taken them; ask your druggist if he sells them.

FROM HIGH STREET.

Jno. S. Hoes, 63 High street, for years a worker in the Pittsburg mills, suffered terribly from kidney troubles brought on by heavy lifting. "The pains in my back were terrible," he said. "At times I was completely crippled; was particularly bad in the mornings—nothing did me any good until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. They have completely cured me. I feel like a new man."

FROM ALLEGHENY:

"A bad cold settled in my kidneys. My back ached constantly. When I would stoop or try to lift anything piercing pains would shoot through me. Finally I was laid up almost entirely. The second dose of Doan's Kidney Pills helped me wonderfully, and a couple of boxes have cured me entirely. I feel that I owe my life to this wonderful medicine."

MRS. L. M. CLARK,
Charles St., Allegheny.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN OHIO.

Many Places Show a Falling Off in the Republican Vote.

HAMILTON, O., Nov. 5.—Thirteen precincts give Campbell 2,061, Bushnell 1,524. Campbell's plurality in the city is about 1,050. Campbell concedes the state by about 80,000.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 5.—Portsmouth gives Bushnell 1,873, Campbell 992. The county gives 2,275 Republican plurality.

NEWARK, Nov. 5.—Returns from 28 out of 37 precincts in Licking county indicate a Democratic plurality of about 400.

MARIETTA, Nov. 5.—Marietta gives Bushnell 1,206, Campbell 871, a net Republican gain of 64.

YOUNGSTOWN, Nov. 5.—Mahoning county goes Republican by about 1,000 majority. This is a Republican loss of about 1,200 over last year. At midnight it looks as though the Republicans elect every candidate on the county ticket except auditor.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Columbiana county in 31 precincts give Bushnell 4,596; Campbell, 1,884; Coxey, 862, a net Democratic gain over 1893 of 29. There are 20 more precincts to hear from. The vote in East Liverpool is: Bushnell 1,499, Campbell 505, Coxey 53. Weaver (Dem.-Pop.-fusion), for the legislature, is defeated in the county by about 1,800. Ashford and Hutchinson (Reps.) are elected to the house from this county by safe majorities.

STEUBENVILLE, Nov. 5.—The entire Republican state and county ticket has a majority of 2,500. State Senators Hogg and Welday, and Means, for representative, all Republicans, have the same majority. The following county ticket has been elected: Sheriff, John McCoy; auditor, George P. Harden; commissioner, C. M. Brown; treasurer, H. S. Bristor; infirmary director, R. E. Blinn; coroner, John A. Fisher. In this city the Republican majority is 875.

ALLIANCE, Nov. 5.—Complete returns to-night from this city and township give a Republican majority of 600 on the head of the ticket, a Republican loss of 150 from the vote of two years ago. Silas J. Williams, of this city, the Republican candidate for state senator, against whom the state liquor league made a bitter fight, and Thomas Casselman, of this city, Republican candidate for county clerk, ran 300 votes ahead of the ticket. Louis Loichot, of Canton, for auditor, is probably elected. Coxey more than doubled the Populist vote here over last year.

FINDLAY, Nov. 5.—Hancock county's estimated Republican majority is 700 on the entire ticket. Returns are in complete.

PIQUA, Nov. 5.—Pickway and Washington township complete give Bushnell 1,485, Campbell 1,208. The entire Republican county ticket is elected and probably McPherson Brown re-elected senator from this district.

MASSILLON, Nov. 5.—The vote of Massillon city and Perry township complete are as follows: Bushnell, 1,324; Campbell, 1,052; Coxey, 532; for general assembly, Wilhelm and Austin (Reps.), 1,370 and 1,471; Williams and McCadden (Dems.), 996 and 1,043. For state senator, Williams (Rep.), 1,310; Krider (Dem.), 1,161. Advices from Carroll county give Williams (Rep.), for state senate, 800 plurality. Stark county now gives Bushnell 3,114, Campbell 1,394, Coxey 1,003.

LIMA, Nov. 5.—The Democratic state ticket has carried the city by about 200 plurality. This is a gain for the Democrats.

ZANESVILLE, Nov. 5.—Twelve precincts in Zanesville give Bushnell 2,648; Campbell 2,217, a net Republican gain of 51.

TOLEDO, Nov. 5.—Returns from 73 precincts show that the entire county Republican ticket has been elected by 2,500. The senatorial and representative tickets have been elected by the same amounts. The county will go Republican by at least 3,000.

DAYTON, Nov. 5.—Bushnell carries Montgomery county by 2,300, a Republican gain of 250.

WARREN, Nov. 5.—Trumbull county gives the Republican ticket about 3,815 plurality, which is a small loss since 1893.

AKRON, Nov. 5.—Bushnell will carry the county by 1,600, a Republican gain of 600 over two years ago. Frank Myers and Dr. Eli Conn (Reps.), for the legislature, will each receive 1,300 plurality, while every candidate on the county ticket will be elected by pluralities ranging from 700 up. James R. Garfield and Friend Whittlesy (Reps.), in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth senatorial districts, will be elected by a greatly increased plurality over that of 1893, when it was 10,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 5.—Springfield city, with one precinct missing, gives Bushnell 3,551; Campbell 2,452. Bushnell will have about 2,000 plurality in this county.

MALVERN, Nov. 5.—The two precincts in Brown township give Bushnell 354, Campbell 172, Ellis 8, Coxey 57, Watkins 1. The Republicans elected the entire county ticket, but the lightest vote for many years was polled in Carroll county.

CANTON, Nov. 5.—Canton city's vote gives Bushnell 3,069, Campbell 2,442, Coxey 688, Ellis 116.

XENIA, Nov. 5.—Greene county gives Bushnell 2,300 over Campbell; a Republican loss of 425 over 1894.

FOSTORIA, Nov. 5.—The vote stands: Bushnell, 955; Campbell, 604; Coxey, 198; Ellis, 72; Watkins, 2.

WOOSTER, O., Nov. 6.—In Wayne county a liberal estimate gives Bushnell 3,700, Campbell 3,300, Coxey 600. Representative Wiley (Dem.) 4,250, Miller (Rep.) 3,750. Senator, Crawford (Rep.) 3,750, Harper (Dem.) 4,250. Democrats elect D. W. Musselman clerk of court, A. W. Blackburn treasurer; P. S. Blosser commission; H. V. Mowery surveyor; J. N. Boor infirmary director, by majorities ranging from 250 to 500. The Democratic gain is estimated at 700.

MANSFIELD, Nov. 6.—Richland county complete gives Campbell 4,864, Bushnell 4,444; McBride (Dem.), representative, 4,874, Leiter (Rep.), representative, 4,490. The whole Democratic county ticket has been elected with a good majority.

THE SHERIFF STOPPED IT.

Farragher Knocked Smith Down Twice in the Second Round.

WHEELING, Nov. 4.—A more disgusted lot of sports than those who left the Metropolitan athletic club's arena to-night when Sheriff Franzheim stopped the 20-round battle between Paddy Smith, of Pittsburg, and Mike Farragher, of Youngstown, would be hard to find anywhere with the possible exception of Ho! Springs a few days ago. The conditions were that Smith was to stop Farragher in 20 rounds or lose. The first round was uneventful, except that Farragher showed up surprisingly well.

In the second Smith opened with a wicked swing, which Mike cleverly evaded; then followed hot work, in which Smith seemed to be getting the better end, but the Youngstown boy was game, and in turn took the aggressive, and soon had the Pittsburger on the go in great shape. He landed time and again, twice flooring him. At this point the spectators became very noisy, and the sheriff entered the ring, separating the men, and stated that he would stop the battle unless order was observed. Had it not been for this Smith would have been put out in the second.

In the next three rounds Smith played for wind, and Farragher seemed unable to get in a knockout blow while his opportunity frittered away. In the sixth, just as the bell tapped Smith swung heavily, staggering his opponent. The seventh opened savagely, Smith swinging and landing heavily. Farragher showed a huge capacity for punishment. The Farragher rooters objected to a foul blow by Smith and became noisy. Then the sheriff stepped in and stopped the battle.

The preliminary go was six rounds between Charles Och, of Wheeling, and Frank Sweeney, of Cleveland. It was hammer and tongs throughout, and Sweeney got the decision. Buck Cornelius, of Pittsburg, refereed this bout.

TANNERIES SHUT DOWN.

The Trust Throws 15,000 Men Out of Work for 60 Days.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The "World" tomorrow will say:

The United States leather company, known as the Leather trust, yesterday shut down the 100 tanneries under its control. Not another die will be taken from its vats for 60 days, and more than 15,000 laborers, tanners, clerks and employes generally will be without work.

The concerns shut down represent 90 per cent of the hemlock tanneries and 40 per cent of the union, the latter so-called because they use a combination of hemlock and oak bark in tanning. Few of the strictly oak tanneries are included, as they are mostly out of the trust. Several of the rivals of the combination have recently been cutting prices extensively, which is stated to be the cause of the present curtailing of the latter's operations.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WAS AN ACCIDENT.

Coroner's Verdict on the Disastrous Wreck at Wheeling.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WHEELING, Nov. 4.—Coroner Schultze held an inquest this afternoon into the cause of yesterday's wreck, examining a number of railroad men and others. Shephard Smith detailed the facts about the broken coach wheel, and put the fragments and chips cut off the rail by the sharp edge of the fracture in evidence. A verdict was returned that the wreck was accidental.

All the wounded are doing well, with the exception of Miss Ella Vance, of this city, whose inju

BIGGEST BELL IN AMERICA.

THE MONSTER THAT WILL SWING IN ST. FRANCIS DE SALES CHURCH BELFRY.

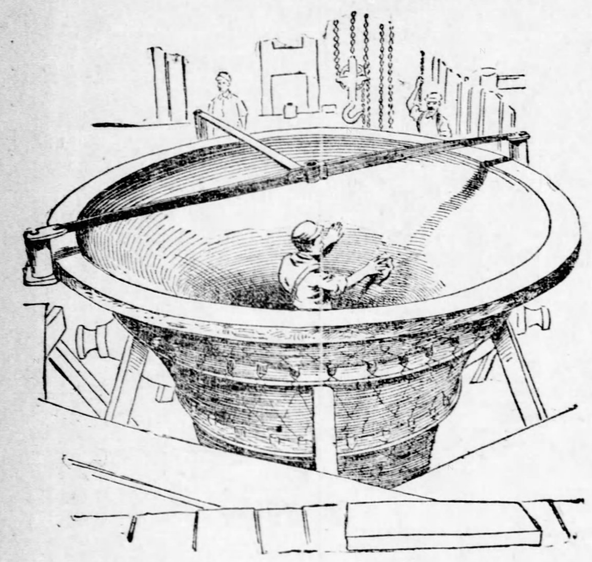
DISTINCTION FOR CINCINNATI.

Weighs Fifteen Tons and Will Reinforce the Organ.

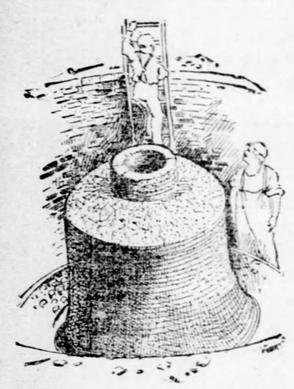
ORNAMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

Liberty Bell is at last to have a rival. Not, indeed, in fame, nor in the hearts of the people. In those respects it will ever stand unrivaled. But in size, at least, a rival—or rather, a superior—is now being made ready for the massive belfry of St. Francis de Sales church, in the suburbs of Cincinnati, where it is soon to swing, and ring out the loudest peal that has ever vibrated upon the free air of America. Doubtless by the time these words appear in print the molten metal will have flowed hissing down the channels into the curiously constructed mould, and the biggest bell ever cast on this side of the Atlantic will



POLISHING THE INTERIOR.



Core of Mold in Casting Pit.

be cooling in the great pit constructed to receive it. For the new bell is to weigh nearly 15 tons; and the great bell in the cathedral at Montreal, hitherto the largest on the American continent, weighs rather less than 13 tons. It will take rank, therefore, very creditably, among the largest bells of the world—the largest in England, the Westminster bell, weighing about the same, while one in Vienna, the largest in actual size in Europe, weighs about 20 tons. It is true that the monster of Moscow, which lies broken and prostrate, weighed more than 200 tons; but it was simply a huge mistake, which having failed as a bell, is now used as a chapel. It is stated, too, that there is a monstrosity somewhere in China that weighs about 60 tons; but its shape is abominable, and its tone excruciating to any but a Celestial ear.

But these figures of weight convey but a very vague idea of size. The great Chinese cat-call is said to be 14 feet in height; but it is shaped like a barrel. The Cincinnati bell, which is cast in the true proportions for beauty and melody—being modeled after a bell in Erfurt, Prussia, which is accounted the sweetest in the world—is seven feet in height, and nine in diameter at the base. That is to say, if it rested, mouth downward, on the ground, the tallest man could stand upright under it; and if it were on edge, and a school boy were to cling with his hands to the upper rim, his feet would dangle about where the clapper will hang when the bell is finally in position. This clapper will weigh no less than 640 pounds. Imagine the effect when it comes in collision with 15 tons of resonant bellmetal! Nowhere else in the world is such a mass actually swung. The diameter of the wheel is 15 feet, and two ropes will be attached. It is stipulated, indeed, that the bell shall be so poised that one man can ring it, but unless the services of Sandow could be secured as sexton the task would be altogether too arduous—hence the double rope. Bells have been cast which required the combined effort of more than 20 men to swing them; bell-hanging, as well as bell-founding, has made no small progress and such cumbersome arrangements belong to the days of creaking ox-carts and wooden ploughs.

The ornamentation of the Cincinnati bell is believed to be more elaborate than that of any other in existence. Civic and ecclesiastical decorations will both have place, making it at once an emblem of patriotic feeling, and a consecrated instrument of worship. Encircling the body of the bell, just above the sounding bow, is the Latin text of the Lord's prayer in true Gothic characters about seven inches high. Above this, on the civic half, the American eagle hovers over the great seal of the United States—an impression of which was sent directly from the white house. Beneath this is the seal of the state of Ohio, pierced by the staffs that support the stars and stripes, which fall in graceful folds on either side; and beneath this is the seal of the city of Cincinnati. Medallions of the deceased donor and family complete the design. On the ecclesastical half of the bell, under the surmounting tiara, is a medallion of Pope Leo XIII., with his seal beneath it. Just below is the medallion of the Rt. Rev. William Henry Elder, archbishop of Cincinnati, through which are crossed the staffs of the papal banners. Right and left of this medallion are two others—of Archbishop Purcell, and of Bishop Fenwick, the first bishop of Cincinnati. Beneath the central medallion is one of Vicar General Albrink.

Around the crown, or upper part, in Gothic relief, are two verses of medieval Latin hexameters relating to bells, which read as follows:

Laudo Deum verum plebum voco, congrego clerum;
Funera prango, fulgura frango, Sabbata pango.

This may be approximately, though not completely, rendered by the quaint old English lines:

"To calle ye folde atte meeting tyme,
Wo chyme;
When Joye and myrth are on ye wynge,
We rynge;
When we lamente a passyng soule,
We tolle."

It will be noticed that great symmetry has been attained by this arrangement. The eagle is opposite the tiara, and the American flag to the papal ensign; the seal of the United States corresponds to that of Rome; and the same artistic balance is maintained in all the parts. The designer is a Cincinnati man, A. Mundhenk.

This ornamentation of bells is a peculiar and difficult task. The decorations must be in relief to avoid interfering with the tone. The medallions, for example, after being designed by the artist and passing through a whole series of transformations, must at last be accurately impressed upon the clay of the mould—an operation requiring great dexterity.

The general form of the church-bell was perfected by medieval founders, and no radical change from this has ever been made with good results. It has been argued by some that bells of hemispherical shape, without the usual flare at the bottom, would give a purer tone; but this theory is not in accord with the facts. The lines of the new bell differ quite considerably from those which are usual. The exact proportions were determined by F. P. Lotz, superintendent of the Buckeye foundry, where the bell is cast, according to a rule of his own devising—but this rule is carefully guarded as a trade secret, too valuable for publication. The metal used is the usual alloy of copper and tin in the ratio of 78 to 22. No other metals or proportions give so satisfactory a result. The idea that an admixture of silver will sweeten the tone is a popular delusion.

To produce such a casting requires, when all is ready, upward of 80 hours; and the slightest mismanagement would result in failure. Even the cooling must be carefully regulated. There is, perhaps, but one other foundry in the United States—that at Troy, N. Y., where the Columbian Liberty bell was cast—in which such a work could be successfully carried through.

From the foundry the bell will be taken to a vacant space adjoining Federal square, there to be exhibited for a month. To the school children of the city and its vicinity 50,000 free tickets are to be distributed. Excursions will be run on the various railroads for some distance from Cincinnati, and other public demonstrations will be made. Finally, before being placed in position in the belfry, the great bell will be consecrated with impressive ceremonies according to the Roman Catholic custom. The sponsors will be numerous, including both state and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The bell will then be raised to the belfry, where it is to be mountd in connection with the chime of the 26 smaller bells, yet to be cast. A novel feature in the proposed peal of bells will be its connection, by an ingenious device, with the organ, in such a manner that it will be under the control of the organist, and may be used to reinforce the rendering of the solemn anthems of the church. Frank Wilson, the organist in question, is eagerly looking forward to the time when he will be enabled to achieve something absolutely unique in the history of music.

The pastor of the church of the bells is Rev. A. M. Quartman. A parishioner, Joseph G. Buddeke, bequethed $10,000 to defray the cost of this great work; but at least $5,000 more will be expended before Cincinnati's noble bell sounds from its lofty tower.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

DANIEL DEFOE VI.

Grandson of the Author of Robinson Crusoe Wants a Job.

The New York "Sun" has received a letter from Daniel Defoe VI., the great-great-great-grandson of Daniel Defoe, who wrote the immortal tale of "Robinson Crusoe," saying that he is now out of a berth in England and is anxious to emigrate to America. Almost exactly two years ago (October 3, 1893) the British bark Priorhill dropped anchor in the upper bay, and when a "Sun" reporter boarded her he found that one of the most important members of her crew—that is to say, the cook—was none other than a lineal descendant in the male line of the great Daniel Defoe. Although serving as cook, the young man was really an apprentice, with six months more to serve before he would be out of his time; but the captain had "shipped a steward who was no good," to quote young Defoe's words, "and so I'm trying it." It is worth recording, too, that the ship's mate voluntarily testified of Defoe as a cook, "a right good fist at it he is."

Cook Defoe was at that time 19 years old. Unlike his famous ancestor, who was swarthy, he is of light complexion and has blue eyes. In telling of his youth he said:

"I was born in Chelmsford, and lived there until I received a presentation to the old Bluecoat school in London. This was given to me on account of my name by Sir John Whitaker, lord mayor of London. It is a famous school, founded 200 years ago, and is attended by many of the bloody young swells of England. I stayed there five years; it didn't cost me a cent, and a fine time I had there. When I left I was apprenticed to a grocery shop, and stayed there a month, but I couldn't stand it, so I went to sea. When my time is up I will go ashore and stay there. There is no strain of sailor blood in my family that I know of. My grandfather was a sea captain, but he was the only one that followed the sea, except myself."

Young Defoe has now apparently left the sea, as he then said he would do. His letter to the "Sun" is, in part, as follows:

"To the Editor of the Sun:

"Sir—I have taken the liberty to write to you. As you remember, just two years ago I was in New York as an apprentice on the English bark Priorhill, when I was photographed by your artist and described as Daniel Defoe VI.

"Now I have completed my indentures, my time having expired at sea, and come home in the ship. Consequently I am out of a berth, but that is not the worst part of the transaction. I am tired of the sea life. I also consider that the name should be kept up, and I am now the only representative alive in the male line.

"Should there be a vacancy in the states of any description whatever I will take it and be very much obliged. I would prefer New York city to any other city in the world.

"A berth was offered me when the ship was in New York, but I wanted to complete my indentures so I could have something to fall back on."

The letter is, on the whole, very well written, considering that the young man has passed the last five years since he was 15 years old in the forecastle of a British bark; but, unfortunately, the one part not perfectly legible is the address. This appears to be "15 Latham road, East Ham." The letter was posted at Plaistow, England.

When he was seen here he was a well-mannered youth, entirely devoid of sailor swagger, and so modest about his ancestry that only his special chum in all the crew of the Priorhill knew that he had descended from the great writer whose story of "Robinson Crusoe" they all had read.

His preference for New York is entirely to his credit, and very likely some reader of the "Sun" can find employment for him. A young man who has served five years at sea ought to be able to turn to with success at a variety of shore jobs.

ARNOLD'S COUNTRY PLACE.

Where the Traitor Entertained Ham and Eggs Are Now Sold.

If you wander far enough through the broad drives and cross the ample fields of Fairmount park, Philadelphia, you will presently encounter a commodious stone building, surmounting a wooded knoll, set down between two subsidiary ones of the same material, into and out of which a small crowd of people, mainly women and children, are constantly passing. It is now known vaguely and generally as "The Dairy," and is a pleasant enough little place to stop for ice cream, tea and other light refreshments, pleasantly dispensed by a neat maiden, in the employ of the lessess of the house. But, the New York "Press" ventures, probably not one in a thousand of the persons who so indulge themselves are aware of the fact that this quiet little refectory, with its trim gravel walk in front and its grassy banks in the rear, sloping gently down to the Schuylkill, was once the country seat of Benedict Arnold.

It was conveyed to him in 1778 by John McPherson, a Philadelphia merchant, for £16,240, subject to a mortgage of £1,760, and a lease to Don Juan Miralles, the Spanish minister. In this sumptuous mansion, with its high ceilings, decorated walls, massive mantelpieces and deeply carved oaken doors and windows, Arnold lived and entertained and plotted for more than three years. The north room on the first floor, where the visitor now sips his tea and leisurely munches his sweet cakes, was probably, from its appearance, the morning room of Arnold and the gay party he constantly gathered about him. In the fine wide hall, where the guests were wont to be received with stately courtesy, is now a row of small tables on one side and a confectionery counter on the other. The portion in front, to which queued gallants and powdered dames were wont to retreat in the cool of the evening, is now covered with small signs, calling attention to the ham sandwiches, ham and eggs and other delicacies that may be procured by the hungry.

When Arnold was attainted with treason in 1780 this property was confiscated by the government, and was subsequently owned, among others, by Hon. Edward Shippen, chief justice of Pennsylvania; General Jonathan Williams and Baron von Steuben, inspector-general of the army under General Washington. It was acquired by the city of Philadelphia in 1868.

Much Time Killed.

A patient and persevering woman of Ransom, Mich., is said to have made a patchwork quilt containing 17,000 pieces of cloth.

IT IS AMERICAN ALL THROUGH.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBIT AT ATLANTA SUPERIOR TO THAT AT THE CHICAGO FAIR.

PENNSYLVANIA TO THE FORE.

Keystone State Commissioners Make a Stand and Win.

POINTS ABOUT THE EXPOSITION.

Special Correspondence of The Post.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—The colonial exhibit is one of the distinctively American features of the Atlanta exposition, and it is the finest collection ever brought together, not even excepting that at Chicago, where New England and New York were well represented, but the South not at all. At the call of Atlanta, the invaluable historic treasuers of North and South Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky have been brought from the homes of descendants of American patriots, and are for the first time collectively exhibited to the world. Pennsylvania, too, sends a richer and more complete exhibit than she did to the World's fair, and is the only state except Georgia that has filled two cases; moreover, she was the first northern state to unpack and instill her relics. The Massachusetts and Virginia collections are perhaps the most interesting, though Louisiana and Rhode Island are not far behind; the Rhode Island collection of book plates being especially valuable and complete. The least interesting exhibit in this department, strange to say, comes from New York and is mostly composed of laces and silver which have no conection whatever with revolutionary or colonial history, though beautiful in themselves and of great intrinsic value.

No one who goes carefully through the colonial room with a catalogue, or who reads the descriptive cards in the cases, will leave without having learned more American history and biography than he knew before. It seems especially necessary to inspire such sentiments in the South, where there is absolutely no national feeling, and where the Fourth of July passes unmarked by fireworks or flags. It is an exception in Atlanta to see a flag put out in honor of the national holiday, and the Star Spangled Banner failed to raise a cheer even on president's day.

The management of the affairs of the colonial department has developed on a large committee of women of Atlanta and from the different states which sent exhibits. The revolutionary spirit of their ancestors broke out again in some of the "daughters," who rebelled when they found that the chairman of the committee had ordered all the descriptive cards to be taken from the relics, in order that the sale of the catalogues might be thereby increased.

Pennsylvania Wins a Contest.

The New England states had not yet arrived on the field, so it seemed to fall to the lot of Pennsylvania openly to defy the order and to refuse to open her cases. War was instantly declared, but the odds were against the chairman, and when the treaty of peace was signed and the smoke of the battle had cleared away the cards were still in their places and there they remain to the satisfaction of everyone.

Things were to have been done in great style in the colonial room; we were to have had a custodian dressed in a continental uniform and a big wig, with a sword by his side and all the appurtenances. While waiting for the arrival of his costume he lowered his dignity by walking around in everyday togs and was spoken of by a Pennsylvanian to the chairman as a "man."

"Madam," thundered the irate lady, "he is not a 'man,' he is a gentleman!"

The uniform was promised as a contribution from New Orleans, but when it arrived, instead of being brand new, and made to fit, it was an old moth-eaten, hand-me-down, which had seen hard service at Kings mountain, and been buried with its owner, who evidently had been short of stature. The custodian, a tall, thin "gentleman," took one hard look at its minute proportions and fled from the building as fast as his long legs could carry him, and he has never been seen since. The next day, Mr. Felder brought us a genuine coat with hemlet and maces; once more we breathe freely, nor has a word been said to him about the continental uniform. But Yorktown day had to be celebrated in some way, so we borrowed the wax figure of a continental officer from the government building, and put him on guard at the door.

Relics From Western Pennsylvania.

Among the relics in the exhibit of western Pennsylvania, which have attracted attention, are an autograph letter of William Penn, sent by Thomas Compton, of Washington, and a tankard, used as part of a communion service by the Plymouth colonists, loaned by Mrs. Ada Kuntz, of Athens, O. A very notable relic is the tomahawk of Logan, the great Mingo chief, who, at the treaty of peace after Lord Dunmore's war, made the celebrated speech which is well-known to every American schoolboy. The tomahawk was recently found in Yellow creek, near the site of the Mingo Indian village, and cut in the iron is the name "Logan," and the date "1777." This relic is exhibited by its finder, A. Downer, Hammondsville, O.

The collection can not boast of many pieces of old silver, but those it does contain are valuable for their age or history. Mrs. F. J. Katzenstein, of Washington, Pa., has contributed a beautiful filigree silver watch of German workmanship, dated 1650. There is a silver spoon used on the Mayflower; some silver candlesticks; a silver cigar lighter, holding a taper, presented to Dr. John Morgan in London, in 1765; a baptismal bowl used by Bishop White; two or three extremely old combination pieces, one of which served as a tooth, ear, nail and nut pick; and most interesting of all, a ladle, once the property of Hannah Dustin, and bearing her initials. Hannah is a Massachusetts heroine, and Massachusetts casts longing eyes across the colonial room on the ladle; but has been warned that if she snatches it Pennsylvania will immediatel seek revenge by stealing William Penn's silver tankard, now reposing, strange to say, in the Massachusetts case.

Hannah's story is as follows: When a young girl she was stolen by the Indians in a midnight attack on Haverhill, in 1698. The next night, while her three captors were sleeping, she killed them with a tomahawk, and carried their scalps back to her home as a proof of her prowess. The ladle comes from Scranton, and is exhibited by her descendant in the ninth generation.

Bit of Queen Bess's Dress.

Above the ladle hangs a piece of brocade, once a part of one of Queen Elizabeth's court dresses, this also comes from Scranton. The gown was given by the queen to a maid of honor, a member of the Hallman family, and has come straight down to the person who at present owns it. Mrs. Donahoo, of Greensburg, exhibits a dress worn on the Mayflower, of soft brown crape, low in neck, and with puffed sleeves. The gay pilgrim mother, who owned it, probably had little use for it after she landed.

The colonial dames of Pennsylvania have a magnificent exhibit of old silver, miniatures, and china. Robert Morris's silver service is to be seen, together with any number of spoons, ladles, cream pitchers and sauce boats, once owned by the makers of American history in colonial times. Mrs. Charles B. Clingan, of Birdsboro, has sent a cup and saucer used by Washington at Valley Forge; this, and the old lantern, which was to light the way for the father of his country, at the same place, seem to attract more attention than anything in the case. There are many people to whom old silver and miniatures do not appeal, but who are profoundly stirred by the sight of the rusty old lantern that threw light on those dark nights at Valley Forge.

The "signers" are to the fore in the Philadelphia case; among others who are represented by their personal property is Roger Sherman, whose silver watch is exhibited by P. Tecumseh Sherman. This watch was given by Roger Sherman to his nephew, Roger M. Sherman, in 1795; in 1837 it was inherited by General W. T. Sherman, from whom it descended to its present owner.

As one looks through the cases names great in state and national history meet the eye: John Hart, Oliver Wolcott, Roger Wolcott, Robert Morris, Commodore Preble, Persifer Frazer, James Logan, John Jay, David and Jorn Brainerd, the Muhlenbergs, Prince Gallitzin, Jonathan Mifflin, Alexander Hamilton, General Braddock and William Penn. Of this colonial and revolutionary exhibit, Pennsylvania may well be proud.

Events of a Week.

The last week was crowded with events, and the autumn weather was glorious. Between balls, receptions, distinguished guests to be seen at every turn and the many beautiful exhibits, now all in place, one was indeed puzzled what to do first. The first two days in the week were given up to Connecticut and Virginia; every man, woman and child that could get one wore a nutmeg, and at every turn the brilliant colonial uniforms of Governor Coffin's foot guards gave life and color to the scene. It seemed to be the universal opinion that the Connecticut troops have done the best marching and presented the finest appearance of any military body yet seen at the fair, and Governor and Mrs. Coffin have made hosts of friends. The Nutmeg State brought out as escort to her executive two companies of soldiers and two bands. Virginia outnumbered this. It is to earnestly hoped that Pennsylvania will not allow her governor to go to Georgia unescorted by at least a regiment of the national guard, a band, and flags ad libitum. Governor Morton never appeared even in the hotel without his entire staff and the state flag, and Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, was attended with equal state.

The Pennsylvania building is the best place on the grounds from which to see the processions. The governors as a rule review the troops just at the foot of the steps, and they can be seen during the entire route as they wind around the plaza, finally halting beside the lake before disbanding; or, to quote one of the Philadelphia policemen who are guarding the Liberty bell: "You can see the procession twice't over."

The Virginia reception at the woman's building was a delightful affair. The Pennsylvania commissioners were invited to assist in receiving Governor and Mrs. O'Ferrall and the other distinguished guests. As Pennsylvania is Virginia's next-door neighbor in the woman's building, their interstate relations since the beginning of the exposition have been sisterly in the extreme. In fact, during the troubled times of unpacking and installing the exhibits Pennsylvania loaned her tack hammer to the Old Dominion, who in turn loaned her hatchet to the Keystone, and both states used the same stepladder, and all this without a discordant word.

A Good Word for the Negroes.

Monday, as everyone knows, was Negro day, one of the most interesting of the special occasions. From morning till night the building and grounds were thronged with tidy, comfortable-looking, jolly, laughing darkies, such as did one's heart good to see. Having given the servants a holiday, and having taken their places at the state building for the entire day, the commissioners on duty are witness to the fact that a more orderly, well-behaved and interested set of people never have visited that building. A rather surprising thing was that so many of them had heard of Andrew Carnegie, and looked with interest at his portrait, which hangs in a conspicuous place.

No one visiting the woman's building should fail to see the beautiful Maryland room, the result of Mrs. William Reed's enthusiasm and perfect taste. Everything in it is is the best of its kind; the decorations of the walls are in the style of Louis Seize; the floor is beautifully inlaid, and inlaid tables, cabinets, sofas, bookcases and chairs are the gift of Baltimore decorators. The furniture coverings are of rare brocades, the curtains of green and gold are superb, and are the work of the Decorative Art Society of Baltimore, which is reputed to do the most artistic work in the United States. There are several cases of art needlework, well worth close study, especially the new "jeweled" work; in addition, Mrs. Reed exhibits the magnificent embroidered white satin panel and screen, which took gold medals at the world's fair. One cabinet contains Miss Flory's exquisite painted fans; another is full of Jacobi's repouse silver, while still another holds gold lacquered porcelains, or "Chryso-Ceramics," the work of the Healy sisters, of Cumberland, Md. Miss Mackubin exhibits a number of her beautiful miniatures, and Putzke has sent some wonderfully artistic pottery. Everything in this perfect room is harmonious in tone and color, and restful even to eyes untrained to appreciate its esthetic value.

It was a great disappointment to the Maryland commission that their handsome Knabe piano at the very gates of the exposition was refused admission, on account of a contract made by the exposition company to allow no other make than the Everett to enter the grounds. No one yet knows how the Stomacker piano from Philadelphia was smuggled into the Pennsylvania building, but there it is, the enterprising representative of the firm having arrived with his piano at the back door, just as the Liberty bell arrived at the front. This has again inspired Baltimore with hope, and we may yet hear the Knabe.

Room for the Congresses.

The congresses are having a boom, which was started by the suffragists, who were the first to attract large audiences; and the assembly room hardly holds the people who want to hear the interesting programs prepared for every day.

The reception given in honor of President Cleveland by the Capitol city club surpassed in elegance the colonial ball. The floral decorations were elaborate and the supper delicious. The guests numbered about 1,200, and some idea of the cost of this entertainment may be conveyed by the fact that champagne ad libitum was served with every cover. It is probable that a more cosmopolitan company was never gathered together than at the president's reception.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson and Mrs. Hugh Hagan entertained during the week, and Mrs. E. L. Tyler gave a charming evening reception to the Virginians and jury of awards. What the jury represents may be imagined from such names as General Abbott, C. K. Adams, president of the University of Wisconsin; John A. Brashear, D. H. Burnham, of the Columbian exposition; William A. Coffin, of New York, formerly of Pittsburg; Miss Grace Dodge, Dr. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution; Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Industrial school; Mrs. Candace Wheeler, of New York; Mrs. A. L. Wister, Miss Agnes Irwin, dean of Radcliffe college, Harvard; Dr. James McAllister, president of the Drexel institute; Professor Simon Newcomb and Thomas Nelson Page.

The coming events of interest are Confederate day, November 9; Chicago day, November 12; Pennsylvania day, November 14, and Massachusetts day, November 15. In the woman's building there will not be anything of interest for some time except the federation of woman's clubs.

It may be interesting to know that on president's day it is estimated that 12,000 people visited the state building, of whom 1,500 registered and 200 were Pennsylvanians. Those registered from Pittsburg are: Mrs. Emma Quigg, Sophie Quigg, H. W. Tiers, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Spindler, Miss Mollie Scott, P. F. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Vogeley, E. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Rankin, John Eaton, George H. Anderson, John E. Shaw, Jenifer Jennings. Of ex-Pittsburgers there were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Runnette.

JULIA MORGAN HARDING.

STILL WAITING FOR HIS CROWN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IS FIFTY-FOUR THIS MONTH, AND YET NOT KING.

CHILDREN OF NOVEMBER.

Duke of Marlborough, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mackay and Twain.

MRS. STANTON TURNING EIGHTY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

Who first comes to this world below
With drear November's fog and snow
Should prize the topaz's amber hue—
Emblem of friends and lovers true!

This quatrain is engraved upon the back of a rose of tapaz that was presented to His Royal Highness Albert Edward of Wales, 24 years ago this month, upon the thirtieth birthday of that prospective young monarch.

The giver was His Lordship the Duke of Marlborough, and the occasion was a many times happy one—the birthday of Albert Edward and the birth of a son to the house of Marlborough, and prospective heir to the title. It was also a christening present from the Duke of Marlborough to Albert Edward, and was presented the day his highness stood sponsor and godfather to the tiny heir of the house of Marlborough.

The baby christened Charles John Spencer Churchill, Duke of Blandford, grew and waxed into a big, bright boy. And to-day, 24 years later, his name is upon popular tongue and his deeds chronicled by the popular writer as even His Highness the Prince of Wales cannot hope for on this the double birth month.

The Prince of Wales celebrates his birthday this year with particular state, as there is a growing feeling that next year it may be as King Edward that he will receive his natal congratulations. Preparations are being made in Windsor for a great dinner, and all London is preparing for a fete day. The provinces have been gathering money for a birthday gift for three months, and the aldermanic boards of the towns have appropriated various sums for the purchase of a suitable gift of gold, silver or jewels.

But, though knowing this, and being greatly touched by it, it is an open fact that the Prince of Wales is looking forward with less anticipation to his birthday this year than any year before. He is bored by it, in one way, and the long, weary waiting of his life stands out before him plainer at this time than at any other.

Fifty-four years old! Gray, bald, tired, surfeited with the world, losing each year his boyhood friends, a grandfather many time over, touched yearly more heavily with the infirmities of age, he recognizes through all that his life-work has not yet begun and that he must yet fulfill the mission of king of England in a way that will stamp him upon history or blot him out forever into insignificance.

Fifty-four years old and compelled to be a loafer! Denied from the professions, prohibited from all the branches of work, the prince has lived on gaily, debonnairly, easily, breathing never a word of what is the greatest ambition of English life, and interfering never by one look in the policies of the country which he must some day direct supremely as king. He has been compelled to come to the borderland of old age without one stroke of the life-work which it is a man's happiness to execute.

Sadder still in the fate of the prince is his lovely, failing princess, now deaf, quite lame and broken in spirit from the death of that son two years ago. But through it all Albert Edward is the same even-tempered gentleman; happy, though doctoring at Homburg; diplomatic, though eating at table with heathen visiting potentates; never aiding the efforts to put him upon the throne, and remaining forever the same heir apparent and jolly good fellow which he has been since the time of the nursery tales of the present generation.

John W. Mackay and Mark Twain, two gentlemen as alike in physiognomy as different in other things, record 60 years this month. Both of these gentlemen have made fortunes, and each by a bit of cleverness with their brains. Mark started the genteelly humorous, and reaped a fortune monthly for many years. His book publishers alone paid him $50,000 a year, and his lecture bureau quite as much. His miscellaneous sketches were paid for with their weight in gold notes. Money and Mark began conspicuously with the same letter for many years.

When Mackay was asked the secret of his success in amassing wealth and in holding his position in public popularity at the same time, he responded: "Both are done by the same trick. I earn them."

Dubbed the "Bonanza King," "Millionaire Mackay," "Money King of Christo" and other titles of prowess sufficient to blight the popularity of any man, Mackay's public sun has never waned in brilliancy. He has never given conspicuously to charities, but his private benefactions have been myriad. His birthday celebrations are all blighted by the death of his son. The best one of all the birthday celebrations which he was planning was to take battalions of his old friends, friends that are by no means bonanza kings, and dine them with all the state of a monarch. For his birthday present he always buys himself a suit of clothes, which he is credited with wearing every day for the next year. His string necktie is renewed on this occasion. This year his sixtieth birthday finds him bowed to the earth with grief.

A woman whom one thinks of as a delicate bit of femininity, with the pen of a strong man, is Frances Hodgson Burnett, to whom congratulations upon another year of busy pen-work are due. Mrs. Burnett began with "Little Lord Fauntleroy" to write with the short, concise touch of a masculine brain, and has since kept industriously in that line.

No woman goes less in society than Mrs. Burnett, although living at its very portals in London and Washington. She travels a great deal, finding change necessary for inspiration.

Her companion is a very sweet Boston lady, a widow who resembles Mrs. Burnett so much that she often passes for her when callers become very clamorous to see the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Mrs. Burnett has a dislike to being interviewed personally, though she generously contributes her opinions in writing when asked for them.

Though for many years a "home woman," she will pass her 46th birthday "a rover," she writes to a friend. Her surviving son, Vivien, is at college and she is traveling. Her husband, an oculist of Washington, is set down as being one of the "incompatible" husbands of literary celebrities. At the midway point in life Mrs. Burnett's pen is more facile and her art stronger than when the reddening hillside was not in view.

That the head of the house of Vanderbilt celebrates his fifty-second birthday this month is a surprise to many who have thought him older. Like the deity from the head of Jove, he sprang into the world fully equipped with all things necessary for life—clothing, gold, family and position. For several years Cornelius Vanderbilt has passed his birthday noon seated upon a high bench at the lunch counter of the Astor house, New York. In a shirt, office coat, very shiny and cold looking for this time of year, he has run over from his downtown office for a sup of something steaming out of a bowl, for which he deposits a small piece of silver at the cashier's counter. At home there is a birthday spread and the lights of the mansion gleam far down Fifth avenue until broad daylight.

Lord Rothschild is hoping to celebrate his 55th birthday this year by a great fete in his London house, which will be reached by a canopy from the street and another canopy leading from his rear lawn into the mansion. He has glassed over a great open court for this occasion, and has taken in several neighboring rear lawns for an out-door dance, if the night will permit.

The occasion of this special jollity is the narrow escape which his lordship has had from bombs this year, and the thankfulness felt, therefore, by his family and friends. As a special propitiation to the poor and ugly he will distribute many silver shillings from the door of his town house during the day.

A very sweet old celebrant this month is Elizabeth Cody Stanton, who, in her 80 years of earthly warfare, has never made an enemy for herself or for the cause which she has chaperoned continuously since she was a girl.

"It is 60 years," says Mrs. Stanton, smoothing the wrinkles out of her wrinkleless white neck piece, "since I made my first speech for woman's suffrage before the Albany legislature. I told my father I was going to the city to do some shopping, and down to town I slipped for the speech I had arranged for. When father saw it in the paper he almost disowned me.

"I shall be 80 years old, I suppose, but I am stronger than girls of 40. If you don't believe it, come up to my house on Sixty-first street and see me work the typewriter."

The suffragists are gathering sums of money for an appropriate gift for their venerable one who "blazed the way," and Susan B. Anthony will come to town to clap her hands red for the one "who is like a mother to me."

Each celebrity has a birthday celebration, and from Albert Edward, with his princely gifts of gold and gems, to his young god-son over here with a gracious bride for a birthday gift, each will be for the time Besant's "One Day a King."

JAMES BARTON.

CELEBRITIES WHO HAVE NOVEMBER BIRTHDAYS.

Poem of the Season.

When the chill is in the marrow and the cold is in the head,
And your nose it keeps a-runnin' when at night you go to bed,
And your throat it keeps a-ticklin', and you snort and blow and wheeze,
Sometimes varyin' the program by indulgin' in a sneeze,
Then it is a feller wonders what in blazes he would do
If that poor old head of his'n should by some chance bust in two;
But he smiles to think that anyway the microbe would be dead,
When the chill is in the marrow and the cold is in the head.

—West Union Gazette.

CATS ARE LOVED BY GREAT MEN.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND HAS A DOZEN, AND MORTON HAS OVER A SCORE.

PLATT'S PET WAS A BIG TOM.

Senator Hill and Steve Elkins Keep Several Felines.

ALL OF THEM ARE JUST ORDINARY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

It is a strange fact that many of the great statesmen of the day have a deep fondness for cats. It is a difficult matter to explain the why and wherefore of the affinity between the statesman and the cat. The feline is crafty, and the successful statesman must possess that quality in abundant quantities. A purring cat is soothing to the nerves, and therein lies another reason. A big Tom cat of the backyard species is a good, hard fighter. So must the statesman be at times. The hungry cat is diplomatic when watched and voracious when alone, but these traits scarcely come under the head of statesmanship. There is another way of looking at it. A statesman may possess a fascinating influence to the average cat—a strange something which holds the affections of the feline and makes it the slave of the other.

Beginning at the top of the nation, there is no doubt whatever that President Cleveland is very fond of cats. There are four of them at Gray Gables and five at Woodley, while three more have the full liberty of the white house. Mrs. Cleveland has no fondness for cats, all her love for animals being centered upon horses.

None of the president's cats are of noteworthy lineage. They all seem to be just ordinary, everyday cats, and prior to reaching their present high state they probably ran the gauntlet of rocks and stones from the hands of small boys. There is not a Maltese or Angora among the dozen, but they are all fat and comfortable looking. Mr. Cleveland himself doesn't know how he happened to become the owner of so many cats; they just drifted into his three homes and were permitted to stay.

One of his callers recently spoke to him about his pets, and he said: "They are homelike, and I like to see them about. The children enjoy them and so do I. A sleeping cat stretched out on the floor is a soothing sight, and is restful to the nerves. I have always had a cat in the house and have grown accustomed to its presence."

On the wall of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt's reception room in the Fifth avenue hotel, New York, hangs a fine painting of a striped cat. This painting, it is said, is the work of one of the best animal painters in the city. The ex-senator paid $1,000 for it, and it is a monument to the memory of the only animal pet of his life.

The original of the costly bit of canvas was named Julius Caesar. That was his state name, but he was generally called Julius, and sometimes Jule. Julius was a most sagacious cat, and it was said that he could distinguish a Platt Republican from other kinds of Republicans as easily as his master. Julius was never known to accept a caress from the hand of a Democrat visiting at the Platt household.

Julius was 9 years old when he died, six months ago. Eight of those years he had spent in the Platt family, and he had journeyed all over the country. Julius was considered the best educated cat in the metropolis. When the family was at dinner Julius always sat sedately in a chair near the table, and whenever the butler was wanted he gravely touched the bell with his paw and summoned that functionary. After Julius had crossed the dark river and had given up the last of his many lives, one of Mr. Platt's friends sent him a fine Angora cat which cost $100. But the Angora never filled the place made vacant by the taking off of Julius, and now Mr. Platt's home is catless.

Senator David B. Hill is the owner of two cats. It has been said that the great Democrat is the most confirmed bachelor in the nation, and perhaps that is why the feline world holds his affections. Enemies have explained Senator Hill's fondness for his two pets by saying that the many lives of a cat are the real targets for his admiration. The ups and downs of his political career have taught him the value of a mascot which cannot be downed by a single death-blow.

The abode of these two cats is the senator's home, Wolfert's Roost, near Albany. They are both black in color and as much alike as twins. Although the senator is a total abstainer, they are called Tom and Jerry, after the pleasant beverage of that name. There is nothing worthy of note about these cats except that they live a life of complete luxury and ease.

Ellerslie, the beautiful country home of Governor Levi P. Morton, is overrun with cats. The last census showed that 23 happy felines were enjoying a share of the Morton millions. If the presidential ambitions of their owner are ever realized, the present cat population of the White house will be largely increased, for the governor is almost as fond of them as he is of his Alderney cows. Two of the most favored cats have been installed in the executive mansion at Albany. Governor Morton says that a cat has one great advantage over the average man, because it can be safely entrusted with a secret.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins allows an army of cats to invade his West Virginia home. Perhaps a study of the contented and conservative disposition of the cat led the senator to announce that the United States senate was good enough for him and that he wasn't courting presidential lightning.

Senator Quay is another senator who can claim the distinction of being a feline fancier. His home at Beaver, Pa., is also the home of two cats, which Mr. Quay claims are of exalted pedigree. His friends say that Mr. Quay contracted his secretive habits by studying these pets, one of which is said to be the descendant of the favorite cat of a Persian monarch.

COLOR OF THE SKY.

Prof. Spring Gives an Explanation of Why It Is Blue.

Prof. W. Spring, in discussing the question "Why is the sky blue?" has approached pretty nearly a solution, if he has not really reached it, says the "Popular Science Monthly." After premising that, excepting nitrogen, the principal constituents of the air—oxygen, watery vapor, ozone, etc.—are blue when subjected to strong pressure, he points out that the course taken by the sun's direct rays is, nevertheless, too short to allow of their acquiring so intense a hue as that which we actually perceive. Assuming, therefore, that the all-pervading illumination of the heavens is produced by polarized and not by direct light, he offers the following explanation: The solar rays after striking the earth's surface are reflected from the latter in every direction. Passing upward they encounter atmosphe

MARKET WEAK AND EXCITED.

SOME GAINS MADE AT THE OPENING, BUT AGGRESSIVE BEARS HAMMER VALUES.

THE INDUSTRIALS RAIDED.

Reports of Railroad Earnings Not All Satisfactory.

A SHADING IN PRICES OF BONDS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Upon a larger volume of business than has been noted for a long time past, to-day's stock market, after momentary strength at the outset, yielded and continued weak and excited to the close. The opening was active, and was favorably influenced by higher prices for American securities in London and by early buying for that account in this market.

In the initial trading, buying to cover short contracts caused an advance of 1⅜ per cent in Sugar. Mobile & Ohio gained 1¼ on reports of a change for the better in earnings, and General electric improved 1¼ on rumors of a renewal of negotiations between that company and the Westinghouse interests. No confirmation of the last mentioned theory had been obtained up to the close of business.

The bears soon assumed the aggressive on advices of further political and financial complications in Europe, and hammered prices, making special drives at the industrials, coalers and some of the specialties. Leather was attacked on the closing down of the tanneries for 60 to 90 days, recently ordered. Tennessee coal scored an exceptional break of 5 per cent on the inadequate explanatory report of heavy liquidation by an operator of some prominence. The coalers were unfavorably affected by the news that the greater part of the anthracite now being moved is at prices considerably below the present circular, and also by statements that the active inquiry recently reported has slackened.

About the only real news, aside from that noted, consisted of railroad earnings, chiefly for the week and month of October. The exhibits were mostly favorable, although some notable exceptions occurred. The most important of these were in the Southwesterns. Missouri, Kansas & Texas shows a decrease in gross of $175,472, and Texas Pacific a loss of $226,569. The unsatisfactory showing in each case is attributed to the falling off in the transportation of cotton, and to unsatisfactory rates for freight. The latest estimates of the cotton crop yield point to an aggregate of 6,435,000 bales, against 9,301,000 bales last year.

The declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend on Cotton oil preferred, and publication of the advance sheets of the report of the year ending August 31, failed to affect the stocks. The common sustained an extreme loss of 2⅜, but subsequently rallied 1 per cent. In the industrials, the declines at the extreme low point extended to 2½ per cent in Leather prefered. Toward the close a reaction occurred in prices, in which some shares touched figures above the final transactions of Monday. The rally was attended by the usual reports of more favorable character from Europe. In the final dealings the bears resumed the aggressive, especially against the coalers and some of the specialities. The closing was irregular, with material net losses general in the industrial group.

The railway and miscellaneous bond market was erratic in the early operations. In the later session, however, there was a general shading off in prices, the succession issues alternately advanced and declined, and the dealings in these bonds forced up $891,000 out of a total for the day of $2,570,000.

Governments were neglected, the transactions aggregating only $1,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—"Evening Post's" financial cablegram: The stock markets here opened buoyant, but relapsed on the Paris news. Americans were exceptionally steady, but with no business. It is reported in rather a good quarter that of the £8,000,000 of Japanese money at the Bank of England, one-half may be spent in buying silver, but, if this is so, the purchases will be so spread as to scarcely affect the market. The remainder of the money is to be applied to payments due in this country before July of next year.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Close No. 4
A., T. & S. F....	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Am. Cot. Oil Co.	19¼	20	19	19¾	19¾
do. pref.	69	69	69	67½	68¼
Am. S. Ref. Co.,	102	102⅜	98⅞	98⅞	100⅝
do. pref.	99	99	99	99	99¾
Am. Tobacco Co.	83⅝	85⅝	85¼	86	85½
Balto. & Ohio....	58	58¾	58	58	59½
Canada Southern.	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾	54
Canadian Pacific.					66
Chi. G. Tr. Rets.	66⅝	66⅝	65¼	65⅜	66½
C., B. & Q....	83½	83½	82⅜	82⅝	83
C., R. V. & H....	31¾	31¾	30¼	30¼	30¼
Consolidated Gas.	148¾	149¾	147¾	147¾	149
C., C., C. & St. L.	40¼	40¼	40	39¾	40¼
Chesa. & Ohio....	19	19¾	19	19	19
D., L. & W....	165	165	165	165	168
Del. & Hudson....	130½	130½	128	129	130½
D. & C. F. Co....	22	22	19¼	19⅝	21¾
Erie	11⅝	11⅝	10¼	10⅜	11¼
Gen. Electric Co..	31¼	31¾	30¼	30½	30
Illinois Central..					98
L. S. & M. S....	147½	147½	147¼	147½	147
L. E. & W.....	22	22	22	21½	21
do. pref.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73	73
Louis. & Nash....	54¾	54½	53¾	54¾	55⅝
Michigan Central.					96
Manhattan Con...	106½	106½	105¾	105⅝	105½
Missouri Pacific..	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	29¼
Nat. Lead Co....	31¾	31¾	30	29⅝	31¼
do. pref.	90	90	90	89½	89¾
N. Y. Central....	....	....	....	99½	99⅞
N. Y. & N. E....	....	....	....	45	45
N. J. Central....	107	107½	106	106⅜	107
N. Y., O. & W....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15	15¾
Norf. & West....	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3¼
do. pref.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	11
Northwest	104¾	104¾	104¼	104½	104¾
Northern Pacific..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
do. pref.	16¼	16¾	16	16¾	16¾
N. American Co..				4⅝	4⅞
Omaha	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	39¾
Pacific Mail.....	26¾	27¼	25¾	25¾	26¼
Pullman Car Co..	165	165	164	164	166
P., C., C. & St. L.				17	17
do. pref.				52	52
Reading	12½	12½	11¾	11¾	12¾
Rock Island.....	73⅞	74	73¼	73⅜	74⅜
Southern Ry.....	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	11⅝
do. pref.	37	37	36¾	36¾	37
St. Paul.....	74⅝	74⅝	73¾	74⅜	74⅝
do. pref.				125½	126
Tenn. C. & Iron..	36½	36½	31½	32⅜	36¼
Texas & Pacific..	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
Union Pacific....	10½	10⅝	10¼	10½	10½
U. S. Rubber Co.	35	35	33⅝	34⅛	....
do. pref.	91	91	91	90	....
U. S. Cordage Co.				7	6¾
do. pref.	13½	13½	13	13	....
U. S. Leather....	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞	11⅝	12⅜
do. pref.	71	71	67¾	67⅝	72
Wabash	7	7	7	6¾	7¼
do. pref.	19⅜	19⅜	18½	18⅝	19
W. U. Tel.	90¾	90¾	88¼	88½	90¼
W. & L. E.	13⅜	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13¾
do. pref.					41⅛

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue:

U. S. 6s, reg.....	114⅞	C. P. 1sts of '95..	104⅛
do. 5s, coup.....	114⅝	D. & R. G. 7s....	113
do. 4s, reg.....	113⅛	do. 4s	89¼
do. 4s, coup.....	113⅝	Erie 2ds	68¾
do. 6s, coup.....	96½	G. H. & S. A. 6s.	105
do. new 4s, reg.	121	do. 7s.....	102
do. new 4s, coup	121	H. & T. Cent. 5s.	*118
Pacific 6s of '95..	*110	do. con. 6s.....	*110
Ala., Class A.....	109½	M. K. T. 1st 4s...	88
do. Class B.....	109¼	do. second 4s....	61
do. Class C.....	100¾	Mutual Union 6s.	110
do. Currency....	100	N. J. C. gen. 5s..	119
La. new con. 4s..	99	North. Pac. 1sts..	117½
Missouri 6s.....	100	do. 2ds.....	102¾
N. Carolina 6s....	125	Northwest cons..	140
do. 4s.....	104	do. S. F. deb.5s.	*118
S. Car. non-fund.	1	R. G. W. 1sts....	*76½
Tenn. new set. 6s.	88	St. Paul con. 7s..	129
do. 5s.....	105	do. C. & P. W. 5s.	115½
do. 3s.....	74	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s.	83½
Va. Centuries....	62¾	St. L. & S. F. g. 6s.	107
do. deferred....	6	Texas Pac. 1sts..	87
Atchison 4s.....	78	do. 2ds.....	22
do. second A....	39½	U. P. 1sts of '96..	105¼
Can. So. 2ds.....	108½	West Shore 4s....	106½
L. & N. Un'd 4s..	80	Southern 5s.....	95¾
O. R. & N. 1sts..	111⅝		

*Offered.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 368,722 shares, including:

Am. Sugar.....	70,500	Reading	19,400
Am. Tobacco....	28,300	Rock Island.....	12,400
Atchison	18,500	St. Paul.....	27,700
Burlington	18,100	Silver Certs.....	3,000
Chicago Gas.....	9,500	Southern R. R....	3,300
D. & G. F. Co....	24,500	do. pref.....	5,000
General Electric.	3,300	Tenn. C. & I.....	25,000
Kan. & Tex. pf.	5,700	U. S. Leather pf.	11,000
Louis. & Nash..	7,000	U. S. Rubber....	3,600
Manri Pacific..	100,025	do. pref.....	4,100
N. J. Central..	3,500	Western Union..	17,100
Northwest	4,400		

Chicago Stocks.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
West Chicago St. Ry*.	192	192	192	192
North Chicago St. Ry..	289	289	288¾	289

Lake Street El. R. R...	27	27	26¾	26¾
Alley "L".....	9	9	9	9
Diamond Match Co.....	130½	131	130¼	130½

*Ex-dividend.

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F....	16	do. pref.....	62
Am. Sugar.....	88⅝	Mexican Central..	10¼
do. pref.....	99	Old Colony.....	173¼
Bay State Gas...	10⅜	Rubber	33⅛
Bell Telephone...	200	Ore, Short Line..	8
Boston & Albany	207⅜	San Diego.....	3
Boston & Maine..	175	Union Pacific....	10¼
C., B. & Q.....	82¾	West End.....	87⅛
Edison El. Ill...	146	West. Electric...	34½
Fitchburg	92	do. pref.....	55
General Electric..	30¼	Wisconsin Cent...	4¾

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent...	53	53⅝	Ind Trac.....	52	53
Leh. Valley..	49¾	41	Peoples Tr...	57½	58
Leh. Nav.....	46	47	United G.Im..	85	86¼
Met. Trac...	106¾	106¾	C. Tr., N. J..	27	....
Phila. Trac..	73½	74	Storage	52	53½

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Speculative Markets in the Old Groove and the Trading Was Narrow and Without Significance.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The speculative market to-day gave no indication of having improved by yesterday's holiday. Wheat was as dull as before, corn no better as regards the volume of trading in it, and provisions had not much interest for the majority of brokers. Wheat closed at a slight decline; corn virtually unchanged; oats very dull and provisions a little higher.

A rally in various sections of the west, combined with the fact that the day's statistical features were in line with their previous bearish character, caused wheat to open weak. The only bullish point made during the forenoon was by the Liverpool market which was quoted at an advance, and this with the fall in English consols, indicating an alarm about the European situation, caused those who had sold here to go to cover. This brought about a recovery of the early loss. The receipts for the day at all the primary western markets together a year ago amounted to 1,200,000 bushels, whereas at the two big northwestern receiving points alone the receipts to-day were 1,812,000. It is hard to keep bull feeling alive when such killing comparisons can be made on top of Bradstreet's report of changes in the world's visible supply. Closing trades in December were made at 58½c.

Corn was strengthened by the damp weather, but prices did not vary more than ¼ all day, and at the close the only difference from the final prices of Monday was that there were sellers of the near futures at Monday's price and buyers of May at what sellers were asking on Monday.

Oats were very dull and found but few parties who showed the market any attention. Fluctuations were narrow and limited. The opening was from 20¼c to 20⅜c, and these prices were the entire range of the day.

Provisions ruled firm, partly on account of an advance in hogs reported from the yards, but due to some extent also to the steady feeling in the corn market. The local speculative conditions were also in favor of higher prices. Packers' bids were nearly the highest of the day and showed a gain of 10c in pork, 5c in January lard ,and from 7½c in January ribs to 15c in May ribs.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 58¾@58½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 57@57¼c; No. 2 red, 58½@61½c; No. 2 corn, 29¼@29¾c; No. 2 oats, 18¾c; No. 2 white, 18¾@18¾c; No. 3 white, 17@17¾c; No. 2 rye, 37c; No. 1 barley, 30c; No. 2, 28@30c; No. 4, 28c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91½c; prime timothy seed, $2 85@3 55; mess pork, per barrel, $8 25@8 37½; lard, per 100 lbs, $5 02½@5 05; short ribs sides (loose), $5 05@5 15; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 4¾@4¾c; short clear sides (boxed), 4¾@5c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 22; sugars, unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 30,000 barrels; wheat, 606,000 bushels; corn, 598,000 bushels; oats, 634,000 bushels; rye, 14,000 bushels; barley, 250,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour 21,000 barrels; wheat, 107,000 bushels; corn, 310,000 bushels; oats, 556,000 bushels; rye, 10,000 bushels; barley, 111,000 bushels.

John D. Armstrong & Co., successors to John M. Oakley & Co., 45 Sixth street, brokers in grain, stocks and provisions, furnish the following summary of the Chicago market:

Articles & Months.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Wheat—				
November	....	....	....	57¾
December	58½	58½	58	58½
January	....	....	....	62½
May	63	63	62½	62⅝
Corn—				
November	28¾	29	28¾	28¾
December	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27¾
January	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27¼
May	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
Oats—				
November	....	....	....	18½
December	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
May	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
Pork—				
November	$ 8 25	$8 25	$ 8 25	$ 8 20
December	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 35
January	9 25	9 30	9 25	9 27
May	9 50	9 60	9 52	9 60
Lard—				
November	....	....	....	5 00
December	....	....	....	5 00
January	5 67	5 72	5 67	5 70
May	5 87	5 90	5 87	5 87
Short Ribs—				
November	....	....	....	4 50
December	4 62	4 67	4 62	4 65
May	4 82	4 90	4 82	....

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 711 cars; corn, 661 cars; oats, 400 cars; 40,000 head. Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 550 cars; corn, 750 cars; oats, 375 cars; hogs, 39,000 head.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Products Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Flour—Receipts, 42,500 barrels; exports, 18,600 barrels; market weak, and especially so on spring patents, which are neglected; winter brands quiet; city mill patents, $4 10@4 35; winter patents, $3 50@3 75. Barley dull; western, 44@48c. Wheat—Receipts, 661,500 bushels; exports, 271,800 bushels; spot dull; No. 2, 68¾c; No. 1 northern, 64⅝c in elevator; No. 1 hard, 67⅝c delivered; options opened ⅝@¾ lower in the absence of any support, and big spring wheat receipts; declined ¼c more, with quite an active switching between December and May; finally rallied ⅝@¾c on fears of political trouble abroad, and closed quiet at ¾@⅞ net lower; No. 2 red, 67½c; elevator; 68¾c. Corn—Receipts, 110,000 bushels; exports, 267,100 bushels; spot quiet; No. 2, 35½c; options were firm all day on fears of smaller receipts, as a result of rains, with but little trade; closed ¼@½c higher; No. 2, 35½@35⅝c, closed at 35⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 231,600 bushels; spot dull; No. 2, 23½c; options dull and featureless all day, closing unchanged; Outmeals quiet; pickled bellies, 6½@6⅝c; pickled shoulders, 5@6¼c. Lard firm; western steam closed at $5 00 asked; sales, 500 tierces at $6 00; refined steady. Cottonseed oil—Market more active on speculative demand; held generally higher; prime summer yellow, 28½@28½c; off summer yellow, 27@27½c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easy; spot and month, 65⅜@65¾c; December, 66@66¼c; May, 68¾@69c; steamer No. 2 red, 62½@62¾c; southern wheat by sample, 65@67c; do. on grade, 63½@66½c. Corn dull; spot, 36¾@36¾c; month, 36¼@36½c; year, 33½@33¾c. Oats steady and unchanged; No. 2 white, 24½@24¾c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾c bid. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2, 44@45c, nearby; western, 48@49½c. Hay firm and in good demand; choice timothy, $15 50@16 00.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, 67½@67¾c; do. November, 67¾@68c; December, 68¾@69c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, spot, 35¾@35⅞c; November, 35¾@35⅞c; December, 35¾@35⅞c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 21c; No. 3 white, 19½c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 46c.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Consols for money, 106⅝; do. for the account, 106⅝; Canadian Pacific, 59⅛; Erie, 11⅜; Erie seconds, 77; Illinois Central, 100¾. Mexican ordinary, 20¾; do. 6s of 1892, 73¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 71. Bar silver, 30 15-16d per ounce. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 1 per cent. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 232; at Madrid, 17.50; at Lisbon, 25; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; and at Vienna, 100.02½; at Vienna, 93. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £55,000.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20m 41 pfg.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 32½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Phillie Strong, and Gains a Fraction—Fairly Good Trading at the Opening, but It Does Not Continue.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

The local speculative market was in fairly good trading tone at the opening this morning, and a moderate volume of business was placed on the board. After the first call the market lost the trading impulse, and the business record of the last two boards was considerably contracted. The sales to-day aggregated 785 shares of stock and $1,000 bonds.

The feature of the first call was the show of strength made by Phillie gas. It sold at 15 at the opening, an advance of ¼ as against the last previous sale, and two trades were made at 15⅛, after which there was a slight reaction, and the final sale was made at 15. On the last call it was held at 15⅛, but was offered down to 15⅛ at the close. The closing bid was 15, an advance of ⅛ as against the final bid on Monday. The increase in the deficit of Chartiers gas had no influence on that stock, and it was unchanged as against Saturday's price. There was some inquiry for Manufacturers gas at 41, and Peoples natural gas and Peoples pipeage were unchanged. Union switch and signal sold for both at the usual figures. Wheeling gas was offered as usual at 17½, but there was no demand for it.

Central traction was stronger, and moved up to 29¾, bid, at the asking price advanced ¼. The stock, however, sold a fraction lower than on the last previous transaction at 29⅞. Citizens traction and Pleasant Valley did not change, being offered as usual. There was no demand for either in quotable lots. There was some inquiry for Birmingham traction, which advanced from 16½ bid to 16⅝, the closing bids Monday and to-day being the same. The high asking price was 17⅜, but after the single transaction it was offered down to 18⅜, and after the close of the last call was offered in 100-share lots at 17. Duquesne traction was not mentioned, and Manchester traction closed at 23¾ bid, there being none offered on any call.

On the final call there was an inquiry for Westinghouse electric first preferred, and 54 was bid for 25 shares, no sale or advance was made on the bidding price of the second preferred. Union switch and signal was sold to the extent of 200 shares at 14¾, and there was some demand for small lots at that price on the final call. The closing bid was 14. The bid on preferred Switch advanced from 26 to 27¾, but the stock was not offered. Glass preferred was weak, and was offered down to 71, while 15½ was asked for the stock. Lamb screw closing advanced to 12¾ bid, while the asking price moved up to 14. The closing was quiet.

Forty shares of Switch and Signal were offered at 14⅜, and 14⅛ was bid for 10.

Air Brake was not mentioned in quotable lots, but 145 was bid for 10-share blocks.

For a block of 100 shares of Manufacturers gas 41 was bid, but the stock was not offered.

The asking price of Pleasant Valley declined a fraction, and 21¼ was both bid and offered for 5 shares.

One Birmingham traction bond sold at 90¾, and then the last call that price was bid for $2,000.

The Bank of Pittsburg has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable on and after the 15th inst.

W. S. Arter has entered into partnership with S. S. Pinkerton, and the firm will handle stocks, bonds and grain. Mr. Arter is well-known in this city, having at one time been a prominent broker in oil. He was president of the oil exchange when it was in a more flourishing condition than at present.

The Ft. Pitt traction company is connecting its tracks with those of the Duquesne traction lines at the corner of Liberty and Grant avenue, East End.

The First national bank of Washington, Pa., the most successful banking institution in Washington county, has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, and added $20,000 to the surplus fund, increasing the latter to $140,000.

The earnings of Pittsburg & Western for October were $294,882, a decrease of $2,153. The earnings of Wheeling & Lake Erie for October were $128,776, a decrease of $4,329.

Total bank clearings of all clearing houses of the United States for the week ending Saturday were $1,133,063,075, a decrease of $3,297,849 from the previous week, and an increase of $17,258,234 as compared with the same week last year.

The board of directors of the Philadelphia company held its regular monthly meeting, but did not declare a dividend.

City water bonds to the amount of $243,200 matured October 1. Coupon bonds amounting to $101,400 and registered bonds amounting to $51,700 have been redeemed. Water bonds in the sinking fund to the amount of $56,600 have also been canceled.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
All'y Nat....	64	do. 2nd..		34½	35½
Com. Nat....	97½	Mon. Water.			99½
Far. D. N....	650	U. S. & S.			14¾
All'y II. Gas.	50	do. pref.		27½	
Nat. Gas....	7¾	U. S. Gas Imp.		50½	101
Man. Gas....	47	U.S.G. com.		15½	
P. N. G. Co.	25	do. pref.		71	
P.N.G. & P.	12½	BONDS.			
Penn. Gas....	4½	Bir. Tr. 5s.		90¾	
Phila. Co....	15	Duq. Tr. 5s.		105¾	
Wheel. Gas....	17½	Man. Tr. 5s.		106½	106¾
Cent. Trac..	28¾	27¾	M.,E.& S.5s.		104¾
Citi. Trac....	29¾	29¾	Pleas. Val.		
P. V. Trac....		21¼	Pitts. Tr. 5s.		103¾
Bir. Trac....	16⅝	17¼	Point Bridge.		
Man. Trac....	23¾	24	m. 6s....	100	....
A. V. Trac....		11⅞	Phila. Co.		
Pitts. Junc....		33	1st m. 6s..	124	....
Luster Min..	12¼	14	Pitts. Junc.		
West. Ex. 1st	94	....	2d m. 5s..	104	105

The following sales were made:

First call—275 shares Philadelphia gas at 15; 50 shares Philadelphia gas at 15; 50 shares Philadelphia gas at 15; 100 shares Philadelphia gas at 15; 10 shares Philadelphia gas at 15¼; 50 shares Central traction at 26¾; 200 shares Switch and Signal at 14⅜.

Second call—49 shares Philadelphia gas at 15¼.

Third call—$1,000 Birmingham traction 5s at 96½; 50 shares Philadelphia gas at 15; 50 shares Birmingham traction at 17.

MONETARY.

The local money market is fair, with a very good demand for time and call loans at 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges.....	$3,674,179 61
Yesterday's balances.....	606,361 43
Same day last week—	
Exchanges	$2,610,866 82
Balances	302,331 50
Same day last year—	
Exchanges	$2,854,449 39
Balances	240,231 42

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent; last loan 2, closed at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5¼ per cent. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills 4 86¼@4 86½ for demand and $4 87½@4 87⅝ for time loans; posted rates, $4 88@4 88½ and $4 89@4 89½; commercial bills, $4 86⅜. Silver certificates, 67¾@68.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Clearings, $104,655,434; balances, $6,948,395.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Clearings, $14,364,731; balances, $1,587,187.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Clearings, $3,477,871; balances, $354,818.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Bank clearings to-day, $16,730,535; balances, $1,876,704.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Clearings, $4,558,402; balances, $551,693. Money 5@7 per cent. New York exchange 25c discount.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Clearings, $25,532,612. Money rates firm at 5@5½ per cent for call loans and 6@7 per cent for time. Eastern exchange, New York exchange 20c premium. Bankers' (London) sterling, $4 89 and $4 87⅞.

Change in Grain Stocks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to "Bradstreets," covering principal points of accumulation, indicate the following changes in Minneapolis stocks last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday: Available supplies: Wheat—United States and Canada, east Rocky mountains, increase, 3,681,000 bushels; do. afloat and Europe, increase, 1,296,000 bushels. Corn—United States and Canada, east Rockies, increase, 339,000 bushels. Oats—United States and Canada, east Rockies, increase, 849,000 bushels.

Principal items in the world's visible supply of last week, not covered in the official visible supply report, include 750,000 bushels, in northwestern interior elevators, 199,000 bushels, at Ft. William, Ontario, 100,000 bushels, at Minneapolis private elevators, 75,000 bushels, at various Manitoba storage points, and 60,000 bushels at Louisville.

"Bradstreets" special report of stocks of wheat on the Pacific coast, in addition to those reported by the San Francisco produce exchange amount to 9,651,000 bushels November 1, as compared with 9,760,000 bushels October 1 last, a decrease in available stocks of wheat on the Pacific coast last month of 109,000 bushels.

Wool.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The "American Wool and Cotton Reporter" will say to-morrow of the wool trade: The market is placid, steady and firm. The position of combing wools has rarely been stronger than at date. Certainly they have never been more firmly held at the seaboard. The course of our market has run through the year on its own merits, and been determined by events that had little direct relation to market conditions on the other side. The aggregate sales of all kinds in Boston, New York and Philadelphia are 5,624,300 pounds, of which 2,630,250 pounds were domestic and 2,994,050 pounds were foreign. The total sales in the three markets last week amounted to 6,364,400 pounds.

In Boston buying on the part of more moderate users of materials had been, as noted last week, an especial feature of this week's business. The sales of the week amount to 1,463,000 domestic and 890,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,272,000 pounds, against a total of 3,388,000 a year ago, and a total of 2,567,500 for the corresponding week last year. The sales since January 1, 1895, amount to 177,217,470 pounds, against 125,094,055 pounds a year ago.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Slow, Hogs Steady, and Sheep and Lambs Quiet.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle Monday were 115 carloads, against 120 carloads last Monday. The market ruled slow on all grades, and especially dull on the heavier grades at a decline of 10@20c per cwt. from last week's prices; stockers and feeders were active and prices steady; fresh cows were lower, and springer cows not wanted and have to be sold low; receipts to-day, 5 carloads; market slow at quotations.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb.....	$ 4 90@ 5 00
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb.....	4 25@ 4 75
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb.....	4 00@ 4 25
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb.....	3 75@ 3 90
Fair, 1,000 to 1,050 lb.....	3 40@ 3 70
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb.....	3 00@ 3 35
Common, 700 to 900 lb.....	2 50@ 2 90
Rough, half fat, 1,100 to 1,300 lb.....	2 75@ 3 00
Common to good fat oxen.....	1 75@ 3 75
Common to good fat bulls.....	1 50@ 3 00
Common to good fat cows.....	1 50@ 3 00
Heifers, 800 to 1,000 lb.....	2 75@ 4 00
Bologna cows, per head.....	5 00@12 00
Fresh cows and springers.....	15 00@45 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 28 double-deck loads; the market ruled active on good weights and steady on the lighter grades, at Saturday's closing prices; receipts to-day, 6 double-deck loads; market steady.

Prime medium weights.....	$3 90@3 95
Best Yorkers.....	3 80@3 85
Heavy Yorkers.....	3 75@3 80
Common to fair Yorkers.....	3 70@3 75
Pigs	3 60@3 75
Good roughs.....	3 40@3 50
Pigsy sows and stags.....	2 75@3 25

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep Monday were 27 double-deck loads; the market ruled active at a slight advance on best grades, but common and medium grades were no better; receipts to-day, 5 double-deck loads; market steady at Monday's prices.

Export wethers, 110 to 125 lb.....	$3 50@3 75
Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lb.....	3 70@3 90
Good wethers, 85 to 90 lb.....	3 40@3 60
Fair, mixed ewes and wethers, 70 to 80 lb.....	1 50@2 10
Common, 65 to 70 lb.....	1 00@1 25
Culls.....	1 00@ 2
Spring lambs.....	2 00@4 25
Veal calves.....	4 00@6 00
Heavy calves.....	2 00@3 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck: Cattle—19 head, 23,320 lb, $4 10; 20 head, 23,530 lb, $3 95; 21 head, 25,600 lb, $3 85; 17 head, 17,320 lb, $3 75; 18 head, 19,350 lb, $3 65; 17 head, 17,320 lb, $3 60; 20 head, 20,440 lb, $3 55; 14 head, 13,930 lb, $3 50; 6 head, 5,220 lb, $3 40; 12 head, 10,580 lb, $3 35; 25 head, 20,950 lb, $3 25; 8 head, 6,220 lb, $3 00; 7 head, 4,480 lb, $2 90; 13 head, 11,050 lb, $2 75; 19 head, 15,980 lb, $2 50; 3 head, 2,790 lb, $2 25; 3 head, 2,970 lb, $3 90; 246 head, 44,900 lb, $3 85; 155 head, 25,280 lb, $3 80; 44 head, 5,830 lb, $3 75; 23 head, 3,320 lb, $3 70. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, 68 head, 13,600 lb, $4 60; 17 head, 3,400 lb, $4 50; 17 do., 1,120 lb, $3 00; 28 do., 127 lb, $2 50; 28 do., 1,480 lb, 2 45; 40 sheep, 3,760 lb, $2 60; 27 head, 2,260 lb, $2 15; 79 head, 5,850 lb, $2 10; 35 head, 4,000 lb, $1 65; 310 head, 20,050 lb, $1 50.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—13 head, 13,870 lb, $5 50; 12 head, 12,040 lb, $5 50; 18 head, 16,140 lb, $5 35; 18 head, 14,810 lb, $5 00; 38 head, 34,530 lb, $4 75; 12 head, 11,670 lb, $4 50; 18 head, 16,200 lb, $

THE ANTI-THEINE LEAGUE.

Euphemia Brandon, with her brain filled with vague ambitions and her soul with vaguer enthusiasms, returned from boarding school to her widowed mother's luxurious home in the metropolis, resolved that her education was beginning, not ending, and that she had a work to do of personal and general advancement. That the particular sort of this duty was not as yet apparent did not perturb her. It would develop and present itself. Meanwhile, she would "resist the world," in obedience to the fervid injunction of her favorite precieptress, Miss McKeen.

Mrs. Brandon, easy, lazy, and given over to material pleasures, looked aghast the morning after her daughter's arrival when, on descending to breakfast, she met that young lady coming in through the front doorway.

"I have been taking a constitutional," cried Euphemia, brightly. "And now for some oatmeal and sterilized milk."

"Taken your death of cold, rather," protested the matron, feebly; "and there is nothing that roughens the skin like early morning air. As for the articles you mention, though we have quite an extensive cuisine, I must say I don't know them. What have you there, James? Ah, yes; devilled kidneys, a rum omelet, a bit of bacon, besides coffee and muffins. I care for but the merest trifle myself."

"I'll take a glass of this cream, then, modulated with hot water," continued Euphemia, with pervasive good nature, "with a slice of bread—stale, if you please, James. Though not a practical vegetarian, I do believe that a flesh diet tends to thicken the humors. In any event, I could not but regard kidneys as unfit for nourishment. When we consider the cleansing offices that they perform in the economy of"——

"Euphemia, Euphemia," moaned Mrs. Brandon, with uplifted hands, "you have quite spoiled my appetite with such indelicate revelations. There, take them away, James. I trust I may eat this bacon in peace, Miss?"

"I trust you may, mamma. But at your time of life it does seem foolish to tax the digestion."

"My time of life! I'm a thousand years younger than you, my child, thank goodness. But tell me, I trust you have already repented from the ridiculous program you laid out for yourself last evening. I am most anxious to give you a coming-out party benefiting your station.

"Impossible, mamma, I can spare neither the time nor the strength. I shall be so busy during the day that in justice to my future I must go to bed early. Let it be understood that there is to be no social side to my career, and we will thus be saved fruitless and annoying discussions."

"Let it be understood that you are bound to be an aggravating old maid!"

"Do I look like one, mamma, dear?"

"Ah, that's the most aggravating part of it all. A girl with your figure, and face, and carriage might be the success of the year, and you prefer to snuff over a lot of lexicons, and statistics, and idiotic interests in impossible people. How your father can be content to rest in his grave after having inflicted me with the care of such an intractible child is more than I comprehend. But I will not bear this burden alone. I'll send for Herbert Brandon and ask him to advise with you."

"Herbert Brandon, my father's cousin, and the executor of his will? Why, it seems years since I've seen him. And he used to be such a nice young man, too; not overbright, but sensible and obliging. He is a tea importer, isn't he, and doing well, as he deems it? I shall be very glad to see him, mamma. There are some matters about which I feel I ought to talk with him."

Herbert Brandon looked very rueful when his kinswoman explained why she had sent for him. "I am not old enough to act as a mentor," he objected, "and Euphemia was always too clever for me. My advice is to let her take her own way. It is sure to be a novel and unselfish one, even if it does strike us as strange. You remember, auntie, don't you, how I used to call her my little sweetheart. Well, I have never changed my mind; I still cherish that hope. And I certainly won't help my chances by meeting her in the role of a faultfinder."

"You certainly won't mar them," replied Mrs. Brandon, "for you haven't any. No nun regards marriage with more repugnance than Euphemia. Your only hope is in subverting her ideas. Besides, she said there were some matters whish she wished to consult you about."

There was a flattering consideration about this latter argument which caused Herbert to acquiesce. But no sooner was he alone with Euphemia than he perceived how false this unction was. It was admonition, not co-operation, that the young girl had in mind. Scarcely had he approached with the utmost deference the subject of his mission when Euphemia put him on the defensive.

"Of course, mamma is old-fashioned and doesn't understand," she interrupted, rather contemptuously. "I shall endeavor, therefore, to make the imperfect filial obligation and the complete personal obligation work together as harmoniously as possible. Perhaps, if we admit the hypothesis that I am fully capable of comprehending my own best interests, there will be no need of demonstration on your part. But I am anxious to talk with you, Herbert, about your business. You are a tea importer, are you not? Well, did you ever pause to reflect on the physcial and moral effect of this traffic? It is deadly, I assure you. Do you relaize that the nerves of mankind are degenerating through the insidious poison of this detestable herb? And that your profits are nothing but blood-money?"

"Aren't you going it a little strong for an abstainer?" asked Herbert, jocularly.

"No words can be too strong that may aid in showing you how criminal is your daily pursuit. Oh, Eierbert, think of the millions of wretched families driven under torture and through suffering to the soulless drudgery of cultivating this plant! Miss McKeen assures me that it represents in reality all the evils and woes of the fabled upas tree."

"Miss McKeen," repeated Herbert, welcoming an unknown antagonist. "Pray, who is she?"

"She is my teacher and friend. She is well versed on this vital subject. For years she has been a corresponding member of the Anti-Theine league. An estimable character of broad philanthropy and profound erudition."

"Miss McKeen is an old fool," retorted Herbert, hotly. "If I required any proof the adjectives with which you describe her would be more than sufficient. As for your exceptions, you yourself said a few moments since that you are quite capable of minding your own business. If you will adopt this hypothesis, you may spare yourself any future demonstration." And he beat a hasty retreat. On the front doorstep, however, Herbert paused with his hand on the knob. He stepped back to the parlor, and thrust his head through the curtains. "Oh, Euphemia, Euphemia!" he cried; "it breaks my heart to think of you becoming such a crank."

"A highly exaggerated form of expression," mused Euphemia, when the door had surely shut.

It is wonderful how a little opposition, especially from an intimate source, can convince one of one's mission in life. When Euphemia had entered the parlor that afternoon she had been merely an observer of the crusade against tea; when she left, she felt destined to be a standard-bearer in its ranks. It is dangerous to apply the term "crank" to one not an enemy. A friend, for instance, may have such confidence in your word as to feel that he might as well be hanged for an old sheep as a lamb!

At this crisis Euphemia received a most opportune letter from Miss McKeen. "I hope, my dear child," the teacher wrote, "that by this time you have gained light as to your lifework, and that my prayerful endeavors, together with the argumentative pamphlets which I furnished you, have turned your decision in favor of the Anti-Theine league. If so, I can see a future of glorious co-operation for us. I, indeed, humbly feel that I am being led. For know that a week since I received notice of a legacy from an unknown relative of such size as to make me independent. I immediately resigned my stewardship in that virginal vineyard which you so lately left, and came to this city and engaged apartments at the above address. There is a resplendent opportunity opened by my means for the accomplishment of practical good and deserved fame in the cause of the downfall of tea. If you are strong in the faith come to me, and I will explain and you shall share. But if you still waver, stay away, and let us each become a regretful memory to the other. At a moment like this, so pregnant with possibilities for the recuperation of our weak, erring brothers, I cannot but feel that she who is not with me is against me."

So Mrs. McKeen wrote, and so Euphemia read, as if from an inspired pen. The girl was so enthralled by this almost sacred call that had come upon her that the next morning at breakfast, without a word of physiological censure, she ate sweetbreads smothered in cream and chicken wings fried in Maryland style to her mother's delight and to her own unconscious satisfaction. As speedily as could be thereafter, she was off to her friend's apartments like a devotee to a shrine long sought.

Miss McKeen was a fussy little woman with corkscrew curls and a red-tipped nose in rather appropriate conjunction. She welcomed Euphemia with much kindness, for even a fanatic gains faith from a fresh young recruit.

"Are you fully decided?" asked Miss McKeen, anxiously.

"Fully and irrevocably," replied Euphemia with a touch of viciousness. "I shall never be satisfied until every dealer in the accursed stuff is driven bankrupt out of the trade."

"Good, that's the way to talk; that's the true martyr's spirit. I greet you as an equal one-half of the corporate body known as the 'Anti-Theine league.' You start; listen then, and you will believe as I do that we have indeed been led. You know that for years I have been a corresponding member of this society. My school work kept me from active participation in its principal work, which has been the obtaining of signatures from the four corners of the earth to a gigantic petition addressed to the rulers and potentates, exclusive of those of China and Ceylon, praying for a general embargo against tea. So many names have been subscribed to this universal cry for protection that the ten rolls containing the various manuscripts weigh each a half ton. In the very hour of its triumph, when nothing remained but the presentation of this unanswerable form of argument, inextricable disaster came upon the league. Some of its members died in the harness, others fell by the wayside. Disbursements grew larger than receipts. There were suits brought, and the courts ordered a sale of all the assets and corporate rights. At this terrible crisis, when the black cloud of doom was lowering over every tea drinker of this sphere, the unexpected legacy was paid over to me. What do you suppose I unhesitatingly did with a major portion of the bequest? I bid lavishly, successfully. I am the league, and the custodian of the petition; or at least we are. Can't you see what a future of fame expands before us? Do you now regret your devotion of self to the cause?"

"Indeed, I shall never regret," responded Euphemia, warmly, yet timidly. "But what must we do? Present these petitions? They will be rather cumbersome to handle."

"Eventually, of course, we will present them, beginning with our own enlightened ruler. But first, it seems to me that their ponderosity, so to speak, should be utilized for the purposes of conversion. Few indeed would attempt to withstand such a weighty argument. Seeing is believing, you know. My idea is for us to make an exhibitionary tour of the country. I will have a car fitted up to contain the rolls, in the after part of which we may live. Who knows but with me as the Moses and you as the Aaron we may head a grand national march on to Washington, there to voluntary forswear the fleshpots—or rather the teapots—of Egypt?"

"It is a sublime conception," hesitated Euphemia, "but are we equal to it? I don't mean you, but I doubt my strength and knowledge as an advocate. But lately I made a private attempt, and I must say it was a failure, yielding nothing but abuse. Perhaps it would be better to have some one who had undergone a personal experience. A brand snatched from the burning, so to speak. Now, I have never tasted tea; I don't really know its taste or smell."

"I don't, either; nor is it necessary or desirable. The forbidden fruit, you know. Believe me, my child, we shall be led."

And so, after a prolonged consideration of roads and routes and ways and means, it was agreed that the "Anti-Theine League" (limited) should journey first through the west, the senior member attending to the procuring of a suitable car for the conveyance of animate, corporate and documentary bodies, and the junior member supplying furniture, food and attendant.

When Mrs. Brandon heard of her daughter's design, she could neither sleep nor eat. In her despair over life thus becoming not worth the living, she sent for Herbert as if he were a physician of troubles, perpetually retained. And Herbert came all the more readily for certain compunctions over his former visit. To call the girl of one's heart a "crank" was hardly an advisable form of courtship, and yet he did love Euphemia devotedly, and longed to make her his wife. Perhaps if he should seem to acquiesce in her wishes, he might bring it to pass that his wishes were hers. A man of experience who took an enthusiastic young girl seriously was far more reprehensibly lacking in judgment than she. Was there not some way through which he might show her the folly of the whole preposterous scheme? Might he not make an object lesson out of that "old fool" of a Miss McKeen, for instance? She surely was irreclaimable and fit only to serve as a horrible example to her innocent and charming associate. How this was to be brought about he couldn't now tell; but the quickest way of finding out was to restore his former confidential terms with Euphemia.

Mrs. Brandon was at first disconcerted but then relieved by Herbert's views.

"Don't oppose her, my dear auntie," he urged; "don't you know how dangerous it is to drive in the chicken-pox? After all it will be a pleasant little outing for her, with a chance to see the country. And you may be sure of being shut up in a box-car with that old frump, and those immense wads of nonsense will bring her to her right mind. And, ah, what a dear, sweet, right mind it is! Yes, I will see her, of course; but only to encourage and sympathize so that when the crash of disillusion comes she may know where to find a true friend."

When Euphemia heard that Herbert Brandon was awaiting her she hesitated, and through an unusual loss of self-confidence. Away down in her heart, in that obscure corner where young maidens keep their dearest fancies immured as dangerous, she was conscious that her unpleasant meeting and parting with Herbert after so long an absence, and despite such soft and gracious memories, constituted not only a disappointment but a sorrow. Nor was she as positive now as then that she was solely to blame. Perhaps it had naturally seemed presumptuous of him to have her advise him to give up his business. Maybe men didn't relish such active interest in their welfare; they were such strange, irascible creatures at best. Had she gone more slowly, attacked his reason with statistics, then she might have accomplished her purpose and still retained her old friend.

The pair therefore met with that spirit of concession which proves there are more agreeable qualities than human infallibility.

"I have come to say, Euphemia," began Herbert, "that I fear I don't meet your well-meant advice in the spirit with which it was offered. A man of business gets set in his ways, you know, and naturally, perhaps, is prejudiced in favor of his livelihood. Until you spoke I had truly believed that the commodity in which I dealt was one of the chief blessings of mankind; that its gentle influence had strengthened the weak and soothed the sorrowful"——

"Ah," cried Euphemia, with an awakening of that aggressive spirit so vital to all reformers. "But should the weak be strengthened, and the sorrowful be soothed? Would it not be better for them to learn to endure? Is not discipline, in a word, requisite to perfection?"

"That is the question," replied Herbert, gravely. "Or, rather, those are. I certainly have no wish to subsist on the profits of poison."

"I am sure you have not, and that is why I felt that I must have presented the subject poorly to have you repudiate my suggestion. You see, I am still a young, untried soldier."

"The very point I was about to make," interjected Herbert, eagerly. "This is our dull season, when all the trade are taking account of stock, and we couldn't give away a box of tea if we tried. Delay, then, can do no harm. I will hold my final decision pending our trip, and if you shall return with your views confirmed by experience, why, I will yield that deference to them which I would wish to pay to every thought and impulse of one so dear to me. You know how, dear, don't you, Euphemia?"

"You are so kind, so good," faltered the girl; "don't ask me now what I know; oh, please don't."

"Well, we'll defer, that, too, to the ending of your trip. But is there not something I can do for your comfort; although I imagine leaders of a crusade are quite above any such selfish inclination?"

"On the contrary, we are going to be fairly luxurious. I have acted as commissary and quartermaster, and our car is well stocked and furnished, I assure you. I hope you will call after we get settled. Miss McKeen is the dearest, noblest creature in the world; but like all whose minds are of heroic mold, impracticable and simple regarding mundane details. But she seems fitted by Providence for her mission. Why, she is a living exemplar of the falsity of the claim that tea is especially necessary to old maids! Imagine a spinster of uncertain age who not only has never tasted the beverage, but is unfamiliar with its appearance and aroma!"

"I think the same might be said of you, Euphemia, if I remember the peculiarities of your regimen correctly."

"Yes; but then I am not a spinster of uncertain age."

"Indeed, no; the sweetest of all ages, there can be no doubt of that. But tell me, you will surely have your maid with you? I will feel so much safer if I know you are under her jealous care. She is an old ally of mine, you know."

"Yes, Abigail will go along, though at first I hesitated. She has such an inexplicable dislike for Miss McKeen. But I think too much of her to break her heart, and so, as I have said, she will attend on us. But you will try, won't you, Herbert, to visit our car. I have such faith in Miss McKeen's arguments that I would hope much from your meeting her."

"I will surely come," promised Herbert, as he took leave of his fair kinswoman. "I have to go out west this week on business, an estate matter, so don't let that disturb you, and I will see that our paths shall cross. In that case, I shall hope much from my meeting you."

Herbert acted rather peculiarly as he left the house. He stopped on the sidewalk and looked up at the windows. The curtains were drawn; no one was peering out. With rather unseemly haste he ducked into the areaway and rapped on the basement door. In response to his inquiry an angular woman, with sparse hair so tightly tied back as to give a strained expression to her eyes, came forth.

"Is it you, Master Herbert?" began the newcomer. "Then I wouldn't have believed that you would have been content to see my young lady go gallivanting around the country with an idjit."

"You mean Miss McKeen, I presume, Abigail?" asked Herbert, smiling.

"Who else? A woman of her age finding fault with her best, her only friend! If I get the chance I'll tea her, that I will!"

"That's just what I want to see you about, Abigail. Can't you come down to the store to-morrow? I have such confidence in your prudent care that I feel content to have Euphemia make this little experiment, believing that you and I can bring it to a happy termination."

"The Lord be praised, then!" cried the maid. "I'll come, Master Herbert if I have to walk on my two shin bones. I might have known you wouldn't let your sweetheart's wits be muddled by that old taramek without a struggle."

It was in the second week of the exhibitory tour of the Anti-Theine league that one day its senior half began to show signs of depression and fatigue. Meetings had been held in the morning and afternoon, but Miss McKeen was forced to admit to herself that her fervid exhortations had not awakened any response save that of jeers. Indeed, she feared that only the appearance of the junior half while giving out tracts had prevented uproar. The petition truly had excited some curiosity, but not of a favorable sort. One comment which she had overheard was: "Well, I didn't suppose there were so many fools in the world." And another: "That proves that people will say anything."

And there were other remarks more personal that left a sharper sting. One was: "Such an ill-sorted pair; a witch and a fairy." And another: "She must be the pretty young girl's grandmother." Were such the rewards for which she had given over the major portion of her unexpected legacy? Then, besides, she had been annoyed by the pertinacity of a Semitic ragdealer, who had insisted on dickering with her for all that waste-paper, and had announced his intention of not taking "no" for an answer. These little annoyances, together with the joltings and confusion, had proved too much for the equanimity of the spinster; in a word, Miss McKeen was cross.

The good humor of one who has far more reason to yield is not a soothing spectacle, either. Euphemia had already seen enough of the proselyting expedition to realize that it would redound more notoriety and ridicule than fame. But what of that? Was not the stake the martyr's glory—even the mistake? There is often acuteness in the simplicity of inexperienced enthusiasm. It is one thing to hear of general opposition, and another to face it. More than once a dreadful doubt had come to Euphemia, supposing she was in the wrong, and all these grinning people who stared so boldly, so inconsiderately, as if she were doing something that put her without the pale of courtesy and respect in the right? She wouldn't care so much for her personal mortification; it would be deserved, and hence wholesome, but what if her folly should have wrought pecuniary loss on that dear, true Herbert Brandon? Euphemia comforted herself ostensibly with a dogged faith in her mission, but really with the thought that it was Herbert's dull season, and that she would surely see him before business became brisk!

Meanwhile the girl, true to her nature, remained unselfish, buoyant and strong. The more irritable Miss McKeen grew, the more compassionate were her attentions.

"Poor dear," said Euphemia, deftly arranging pillows. "You have fairly made yourself ill with your superhuman exertions. Is there nothing Abigail could get for you? She is an excellent nurse."

"Nothing tastes good to me," moaned the senior half.

At this juncture, Abigail herself appeared from the rear of the car, where a kitchen had been improvised behind the rolls of the petition, with a steaming bowl in her hand.

"Try this, Miss McKeen," she urged, persuasively. "It's a brewing of herbs which my poor old mother used to make, and excellent when one is overtired or feeling peekish."

"It smells good," commented the spinster doubtfully, and then she took a sip.

"Ah, Abigail, I thank you for your thoughtfulness," she added. "That does seem to approximate to the seat of my indisposition."

"It does touch the spot for a fact, mem."

"And would you advise me to drink it all?"

"The more the better, mem," protested Abigail, stoutly.

And little by little the senior half assimilated the draught.

"I haven't felt so comfortable since I was a girl," sighed the spinster. "It is wonderful what efficacy there is in some of these homely, old-fashioned remedies. You won't try some, Euphemia? No? Well, perhaps since you have such an aversion to medicine and are so perfectly healthful, it is just as well; especially as Abigail probably has but a small quantity of tae herb with her. Ah! if my blood could have been so aroused this morning, I believe I might have moved those infidels. Why, I am all of a glow. Would it be proper for me to continue this treatment, Abigail?"

"I should certainly recommend it, mem."

"Then, if it wasn't for the questionable appearance of taking a hot drink, I believe I would have it at hand when I make my addresses."

"Nothing easier, mem. It's just as wholesome cold, and there is some that prefers it that way. It can brew it early, and you can have it on the stand in a glass for all the world like water. It's colorless, you see."

It is even possible that if this decoction had been of a suspicious hue Miss McKeen would have found some means of having it by her side, she found its properties so sovereign. From morning to night she kept Abigail busy over the fire, and when one recalls the disfavor of that acidulous and positive woman, it seems strange that she should have served so submissively and with such evident eagerness. Perhaps, however, she was one of those who are content to stand and wait for something untoward to happen. If so, her patience attained its perfect work.

It was in the latter part of the month that Herbert Brandon arrived in the western town, which the car of the Anti-Theine league had reached on the previous evening. He kept close and accurate track of its progress, and was pretty well satisfied that unless too much learning had made Euphemia mad, she must be at last unconsciously sick and disgusted with the exhibitionary tour. He was anxious, too, to see what use Abigail had made of the talent which he had confided to her charge. It was early when he sought the siding where the car had been switched, and yet already there was a rather unruly crowd surrounding it, held there more in spite of than by Miss McKeen's inflammatory eloquence. At one side he saw Euphemia distributing tracts, and her pale and downcast mien told him that his visit was not ill-timed. He pressed into the thick, both for the purpose of concealment and also that he might hear the comments of the spectators.

"That old girl has an awful thirst," remarked one; "that's the sixth glass of water she's gotten away with."

"It's a pity she wouldn't drown herself," growled another, "and let that pretty young girl go home to her mammy. She looks as if she would like to. But, Lord, what has struck the Sheeny?"

At the instant of this inquiry a Semitish-looking gentleman, whose agility was perhaps due to the absence of a pack, had leaped through the open side of the car, snatched the full glass which Abigail was just fetching to the speaker, and drained it of its contents.

"I thought so," he shouted wildly. "It's tea, the most ospensive of colorless tea." And immediately there was a riot.

After Herbert had harangued and shamed the crowd into dispersion, and had caused the car to be properly inclosed and moved into the depot, he ventured to enter the portion arranged as a living apartment. There sat Miss McKeen with the cup that cheers in her hand.

"I don't care," she protested. "At least I've learned that there is something worth living for," and she patted the teapot lovingly.

"But if the league is abandoned," objected Herbert, "what becomes of the petition?"

Miss McKeen pointed toward the rolls which her betrayer was eagerly handling. "I've sold it to that junkman," she exclaimed, "and he's taking account of stock."

Herbert drew Euphemia to one side. "And do you still want me to change my business?" he asked.

"Only by taking me as a silent partner," she whispered. "I have discovered that true philanthropy is not a collective noun."—New York Times.

A JURY SAYS MURDER.

Mystery About the Death of an Allegheny Teamster.

Coroner McDowell held an inquest yesterday into the death of William Beardsley, a teamster on 172 Rush street, Allegheny, who was found dying on Monday evening at the Allegheny end of the Union bridge. Beardsley died a few minutes after being found. A wound on his face above his right temple led the coroner to order a post-mortem examination, and the physicians also found a wound on the left side of his head. It was presumed that he had fallen from his wagon in an attack of heart disease, as the man's sons testified he was subject to it. The verdict of the jury, however, found he had been murdered. Superintendent Muth said last night he had been unable to find any evidence of it, but had detailed Detective McDonough to inquire into the circumstances.

Might Spare Some Water.

PERRY, Okla., Nov. 6.—Since last night from four to five inches of rain have fallen throughout Oklahoma territory. No rain of consequence has fallen since the middle of July, and water was getting quite scarce. Passenger trains are delayed, and many washouts are reported. It is reported here that the long bridge on the Santa Fe over the South Canadian was wrecked, but this cannot be verified.

THERE IS NO WASTE.

The wind blows petals from the rose
  Until the path is carpeted,
And every inland wave that flows
  Is crested with the sunset's red.

My eyes are fixed on far-off hills,
  Where pine tree odors fill the air,
And where the woodland blossom spills
  Its fragrant leaves in mild despair.

I cannot grasp the use of these,
  I know such are, but miss their good;
I only hear the summer breeze,
  I do but see the distant wood.

Yet though the potent odors die
  Before they reach my perfect sense,
And though the dainty flowers lie
  Unblessed by tender recompense—

And while the pinkest roses fall
  Beneath the crushing of my tread,
I cannot feel these waste at all,
  Their tiny lives unhallowed.

Look! for I know the trees are there,
  And for I know the buds have bloomed,
They fill my days with what they bear,
  And all my songs have they perfumed.

There is no waste, though fruits grow rank
  In southern lands, and dry unplucked;
Though in the swamp great fern leaves dank
  Are dead from vaporous poisons sucked.

Each thing we know, although unseen,
  Has bearing on our thoughts and ways;
No leaf for this may be less green,
  No bud for this its bursting stays.

There is no waste; our days are full
  Of little things we do not see;
This death of sweets is Nature's school,
  These uncaught scents her mystery.

We cannot learn the lesson quite,
  We could not prove it if we did;
We only know that such is right,
  We may but feel the best is hid.

JAMES BERRY BENSEL.

A CROWD HEARS THE BIG ORGAN.

CARNEGIE HALL AGAIN FILLED WITH PITTSBURG'S ELITE FOR THE FIRST RECITAL.

SUCCESS IN ALL RESPECTS.

Frederic Archer, the New City Organist, Takes Charge.

THE PROGRAM RENDERED BY HIM.

Last night at the new Carnegie music hall might easily have been confused with the opening night, only there was a trifle less crush, a little less excitement and less division of attention, there being nothing to detract from the main theme of the evening, the big organ and Frederic Archer's masterly handling of it. It was the first free organ recital in the new building, and was the inaugurating item of a musical regime that places Pittsburg incontestebly at the head of the whole world in the line of music by the people, for the people and of the people. With the beginning of this era the community stands absolutely alone in maintaining and enjoying such a hall, such an organ, such an organist and such an opportunity for musical instruction and entertainment as afforded in the two free concerts to be given weekly. It is because of this unique position of vantage, or, perhaps, through ignorance of it, that Pittsburg has either been dazed by it or has failed to grasp the situation fully. But the crowded house of last evening must have taken long strides toward a better appreciation after last night's recital.

All that was hinted at the evening before of the organ's possibilities was more than fulfilled in the test of last evening from the deepest rumble of the big 16-foot pedal pipes to the softest tones of the smallest pipes. The first part of Mr. Archer's program was made up of a heavy class of music, a soneta in D minor by Merkel being the opening number. The first part of the sonata has a good deal of rapid pedal work in it, which at best contains something that is not quite satisfying to the average person who wants something definite and not a confused jumble of sounds, no matter how pleasing each one may be. But it is to Mr. Archer's credit and that of the organ that the work of last evening in this respect was as nearly perfect as the laws of physics would permit. "Pastorale," by Grison, and "Capriccio," by P. Fumagalli, brought out several noticeable effects with the French vox humana and the vox celeste, combinations that imitate a boy choir very closely. Mr. Archer seemed fond of these stops and used them frequently in other pieces containing andante movements and soft passages, as well as in the two just named. The clarionet, piccolo, flute and oboe also seemed to curry favor with Mr. Archer, or else were used with a view to showing some of the organ's resources.

Possibly the most pleasing selection of the first part to the general ear was a "Storm Fantasia," by J. Lemmens, a descriptive piece and yet escaping all that is objectionable and tiresome in the ordinary descriptive composition. In this the wind, rain, lightning and thunder were cleverly imitated. The thunder especially was noticeable, resulting from a combination of heavy pedal tones and chromatic runs on the lower registers. The sudden change from the muttering thunder, which at times shook the whole house, to a soft andante movement, denoting a clearing, up was beautiful, and drew forth the heartiest applause of the evening. The second part took on a more popular turn, being transcriptions for the organ by Mr. Archer himself. It included the following pieces:

Air and variations (first orchestral suite), Moszkowski; clock movement (fourth symphony), Haydn; (a) romance, Cohen; (b) Allegro Scherzando, A. Reinhold; funeral march of a Marionette, Gounod; overture, "The Star of the North," Meyerbeer.

In "The Star of the North" the public heard for the first time the full power of the organ, the climax containing all the couplings, combinations and force consistent with harmony the organ was capable of. The result was a magnificent denouement that formed a fitting close to the first recital in the new building.

SEEING THE SIGHTS.

Mr. Carnegie and Guests Make a Tour of Inspection.

A special train left the Union depot yesterday morning at 10 o'clock which conveyed Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and their party of friends from New York on a tour of inspection to the Westinghouse air brake works at Wilmerding. The party was accompanied on the trip by President J. G. A. Leishman, of the Carnegie steel company, H. C. Frick and many other men and women of local prominence. After a thorough inspection of the air brake works at Wilmerding, the party went to East Pittsburg, where they were met by Mr. George Westinghouse, who personally conducted the party through all departments of the Westinghouse electric works. The members of the party expressed the greatest surprise and admiration at the wonderful sights and scenes which they witnessed in this greatest electrical workshop in the world. An elegant lunch was served to the party in the East Pittsburg club, and the special train returned to Pittsburg about 2 p. m. On their arrival here the ladies of the party went to the home of Mrs. H. C. Frick, who gave an afternoon tea party in honor of Mrs. Carnegie and her guests. The gentlemen took carriages and drove to Schenley park, where they visited the Phipps conservatory and saw the beautiful chrysanthemum show now on exhibition. They all expressed their admiration of this magnificent display of the lovely flowers.

The visiting newspaper men from the east left for New York and Philadelphia yesterday morning, after having witnessed the opening exercises at the library. On Tuesday they also made a visit by special train to the various points of interest about Homestead, Braddock, Wilmerding and East Pittsburg. On Saturday morning Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, with their friends, will leave on the special train for New York, after having enjoyed a week's visit in Pittsburg during the opening exercises of Carnegie library. To-day and to-morrow will be spent in a social manner by the members of the party.

self=help

You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that.

He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion does that.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York. 50c. and $1.00

CUBANS WERE GENEROUS.

Released Sixteen Spaniards Whom They Had Taken Prisoners.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—The insurgents released 16 Spanish soldiers whom they had captured in an engagement at Tardio. There were 64 Spaniard plitted against 1,200 insurgents. Rego, the insurgent leader, was so pleased with their bravery that after all but 16 were killed, and the latter wounded and captured, he treated them like brothers, embraced their commander and let them depart. The acion of the Cubans has caused no little good feeling toward them. Fifty-three Spanish guerillas defeated 250 insur gents at Los Alfonso. At Torno Burro, near Caibarien, province of Santa Clara, the pilot boat Mercidita, which was loaded with groceries, has been captured by the insurgents. The crew was released.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The "Heraldo' to-day publishes an interview with Captain-General Martinez Campos, in which the latter declares he is not disposed to agree to the independence of Cuba, but thinks that reforms should be applied in a more liberal manner. No proposal for peace has been addressed to him by the insurgents.

The report that Senor Dupuy de Lome is to be recalled from Washington is pronounced untrue. The government is thoroughly satisfied with his services.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—A meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's congress, of Philadelphia, was held at the Academy of Music to-night, at which strong resolutions were adopted urging upon Spain to give Cuba the rigat to govern itself. General B. F. Fisher presided. The principal speakers were Rev. Russell H. Conwell and Colonel A. K. McClure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A morning paper says that the Spanish colony in this city has purchased a large steam tug from the estate of Cyrus W. Field, for $18,000, and will charter it to protect the Spanish commercial interests in Cuba and ward off filibustering expeditions from the coast. The tug will be equipped with guns. As soon as it has been equipped it will be presented to the chief of the Spanish naval commission.

DURANT WRITES OF HIMSELF.

Criticises His Prosecutors and Says He Trusts in God.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Theodore Durant has written a sketch of his life and ambitions, and has gone into the matter of how it feels to be on trial for murder. He has some things at the curious people who stared at him; takes the churches to task for what he thinks is their lack of Christianity, and says his self-possession, nerve and fortitude during the trial were due to the love and comfort given him by his mother. He stoutly proclaims his innocence, and satirizes some of his critics.

"But," he says, "after all, this world is only a temporary trial, to prepare us for another and better world. This existence consists only of a few troubled and painful years at best, but there we will enjoy eternal happiness in the company of the angels of God. We have the assurance of holy scriptures that riches and prosperity here are impediments to happiness hereafter. The beggar Lazarus is shown to us in the midst of everlasting bliss, while the rich man Dives, who had supported him for years by the crumbs from his table, and was clothed in purple and fine linen, is represented to us as burning in everlasting hell. Another thing we might remember is that it is less difficult for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for the rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven,' so we may therefore, I think, rejoice in our difficulties and afflictions, for we are told that 'those whom the Lord loveth he christeneth,' and therefore we can see that the more wretched we are here upon this earth, in love and trust of the Lord, the more assured we are of the everlasting heaven.

"I gave my testimony on the stand willingly. I gave the whole truth, whether it was for or against me. On the stand I substantiated many points the prosecution endeavored to prove which were used against me in the arguments which were twisted and turned into all shapes, and which has helped to convict me on circumstantial evidence."

BUNCOING THE PUBLIC.

The Charge Made in Court Against Railroad Directors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Attorney David Gerber applied to Judge Lawrence in supreme court chambers to-day for an order to examine Colonel John G. McCook, one of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, before the trial of an action brought by Matilda Wallace against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, to recover damages owing to loss sustained by the plaintiff in the purchase of 1,500 shares of stock at a cost of $23,000 shortly before the road went into the hands of receivers. The directors of the road named in the complaint are Thomas Baring, William Libbey (who died suddenly yesterday) and some western directors. Colonel McCook and General Aldace F. Walker, the receivers of the road, are joined as party defendants.

Mr. Gerber said that shortly after Mrs. Wallace purchased the stock the road went into the hands of the receivers. It was then found the directors had made statements presenting the earnings of the company, which, Mr. Gerber said, showed a discrepancy between the net and gross earnings of $7,000,000. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

WRECKED BY DRUGS.

John Linson, Who Avenged His Sister's Wrongs, a Morphine Fiend.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 4.—A morphine fiend, who was locked up last night for safe keeping, was discovered to-day to be John Linson, who on Christmas day, 1887, in the banquet hall of a hotel in Stockton, Cal., shot and killed Ralph Reynolds, the betrayer of his sister Florence, whom he had followed all over the earth for five years to kill. He fired nine bullets into Reynold's body as he sat at the banquet table, any one of which would have proved fatal. The trial was most sensational, lasting two years and a half, and resulted in a life imprisonment. He was released soon afterward, however, and has since been hunting for Howard Harvey, who acted as pseudo preacher in the mock marriage. Linson's sister committed suicide. Linson is a mere wreck now. He is here to look after an interest in the estate of an aunt, who recently died near London, O.

PREVENTED A LYNCHING.

Murderer of a Little Omaha Girl Taken to the Penitentiary.

OMAHA, Nov 4—Ida Gaskin's mutilated body was found in a small outbuilding in the rear of 1807½ Howard street at 2 o'clock this morning. She had been assaulted and murdered. She was but 11 years old. The crime was positively traced to George Morgan, a teamster. He was arrested and placed in jail. Fearing he would be lynched, the authorities removed him to the penitentiary. Later a great crowd gathered around the jail, and a committee was sent all through it to satisfy the would-be lynchers he was not there. Thousands of people viewed the remains of the murdered child at the morgue.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and cannot be cured by local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy; it cures catarrh, because it purifies the blood.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

PROOF IS POSITIVE

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Daily Curing Backache, Dizziness, Faintness, Irregularity, and all Female Complaints.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstrua-

tions, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of

Womb Troubles

are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That

Bearing-Down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for *Kidney Complaints* in either sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms,—Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.

Aluminum and Gold Alloys.

For decorative purposes alloys of aluminum and gold are now being used to a considerable extent, an exchange says, and with fine effect. It is said that with 6 per cent of gold the alloy is as white as pure aluminum, though more brittle, and with 10 per cent the product has a light violet brown color, is harder than aluminum, and only works well